REFERENCE
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ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

1930

INDIANA ROOM

Rose Polytechnic Institute is one of the beneficent gifts to Terre Haute, of Chauncey Rose. Mr. Rose, who had had a long and varied business career, had found his work hampered by a lack of training in his employees. This led to his determination to devote a large portion of his fortune to the founding of a school for the teaching of the industrial sciences.

He called into consultation some of his friends and together they formulated plans for such an institution. It was a difficult task, for at that time, a school of that sort was practically unknown in America. On the tenth day of September, 1874 articles of incorporation were adopted for the establishment of "an institution for the intellectual and practical education of young men" to be known as the "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science". One month later the board organized with Mr. Rose, president, Demas Deming, treasurer, and William K.Edwards, Secretary.

The board included some of the most substantial men in the community and this high standard has always been maintained.
A ten acre tract of land at 13th and Locust Sts. was chosen and Mr. Isaac Hodgson of Indianapolis was elected the architect. The building contract was let to Messrs. McCormack and Sweeney of Columbus, Ind. and on the 11th of September the cornerstone was laid with suitable ceremony. The name was changed on the same day to "Rose Polytechnic Institute" over the protest of Mr.. Rose.

Altogether Mr. Rose gave over $500,000 to the institution. The site was valued at $20,000, the main building $82,700 and a machine shop built in 1877 cost $14,400. Mr. Rose died on August 13th of 1877 and the institution became his residuary legatee. There was not enough money to purchase the expensive equipment required and to operate the school.

It was not until 1882 that the income had reached ~~the~~ $25, 000 and it was deemed advisable to open it. The articles of incorporation specify that instruction shall be given in the mechanical arts and sciences which include mechanical, electrical, civil, architectural and chemical engineering, mathematics, physics, drawing and machine design, English and modern languages round the course into an excellent education. Residents of Vigo County are given the preference in case the limit of numbers is reached- A moderate tuition fee may be charged only when absolutely necessary.
The degree of Bachelor of Science is given to graduates and a Master's degree for advanced work.

Dr. Charles O.Thompson, president of Worcester Institute of Technology was chosen first president. The school opened on March 7, 1883 at which time many men, famous in the scientific and educational world, were present. The first class included Samuel S.Early, Porter Ozni Hood and Benjamin McKeen, all of whom have reached high positions in their professions. Dr. Thompson was exceptionally well fitted to establish a technical school and it was a great loss to Rose when he died in 1885.

He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, who had been previously considered. He remained with the institution only three years, resigning to become superintendent of the U.S.Coast & Geodetic Survey. Dr. Henry Turner Eddy → DIED 1921 WHO WAS WITH IN ARM. was the third president serving between 1891-94. He went to the University of Minnesota as professor of engineering and mechanics. Prof. Clarence A.Waldo, professor of mathematics, served as acting president during 1885-86 and again in 1889-90. Dr. Carl Leo Mees acted as president during 1890-91 and 1894-95, when he was made president serving until 1919, when he retired as president emeritus.

young man in attendance the previous summer at the training camp in the 5th Corps Area, who is recommended by the commanding officer of the camp. The expenses of a student attending the camp are paid by the government in addition to which he is paid seventy cents a day while in attendance.

A student who has been admitted to the advanced course receives from the War Department commutation of subsistance amounting to thirty cents a day, for two years including vacation, except during time spent at camp.

A student in the advanced course receives $36.00 for a uniform, which becomes his property. Uniforms are lent to other students by the government. The rank of 2nd Lieutenant is given to the students of the advanced grade upon their graduation from the school.

The course is that of military engineering and three officers are detailed by the War Department to administer it.

Loan funds have also been provided by bequests from Miss Susan K.Francis and James McGregor- there is too a small Alumni loan fund.

There are 1294 graduates (1930) and in the same year an attendance of 243. A monthly magazine The Rose Technic is published and an annual called the Modulus.

There have been many student organizations- an orchestra was established in 1889 under the leadership of a student, Mr. S.E. Johannsen, which was later directed by Hugh McGibney of Indianapolis. A glee club under the direction of Mrs. Carrie B.Adams flourished for several years; both of these organizations were justly celebrated. A student council was established in 1899 and Tech Clubs are maintained in many cities where alumni retain their loyalty to Rose. National fraternities having chapters at the school are: Alpha Tau

Omega, Sigma Nu, Theta Kappa Nu, Theta Xi and Alpha Chi Sigma En.

Rose has from the first had a reputation for thoroughness and worth so that employers come here to select men and it often happens that graduates are all placed by commencement day.

This high standing owing to the unusual quality of the members of the faculty- many of them being men of international fame. Some of the most noteworthy of these are Dr. Thompson, Dr.Mendenhall, Dr.Gray, Dr.Mees and Professor Wagner, brief biographies of whom are appended.

Charles Oliver Thompson, A.M. Ph.D. was born Sept.25,1836, in East Windsor, Conn., where his father, William Thompson, D.D. was a professor in a Connecticut Theological Seminary. He attended East Windsor Academy and Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1858. He was especially proficient in chemistry and mechanical philosophy. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1861 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1870.

He beagn teaching in the district schools at an early age and continued at intervals during his student years.

After graduation he became principal of Peacham Academy in Vermont, where he remained until 1864. Between 1864-68 he was principal of Catting Public High School from which position he went to the Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Science; there he filled the chair of chemistry. At the same time he worked out a course of scientific and technical instruction for which there was no model in this country; eight months were spent studying institutions of a similar character in Europe before he undertook the work.

The success which he soon attained brought him immediate prominence and it was natural that the local Board should look to him for advice. The Board followed his instructions in planning

Rose, so when he finally agreed to undertake the organization of the new school, he was able to carry it on without loss of time.

He became president in 1883, opening the institution on March 7 of the same year. He put an intensive energy into the work and overtaxed his strength to such an extent that, when seized with an illness, he died on March 17, 1885. During the two years of his incumbancy he had won the respect and admiration of all who came in contact with him and the devotion of the students under him. The impress of his fine character and unusual mentality put a lasting stamp upon the institution.

Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, Ph.D., L L.D.,Sc.D. was the second president of Rose. He was born near Hanoverton, Ohio, Oct.4,1841. He received a common school education. Such was his aptitude in mathematics and natural science that he fitted himself in them to such a degree as to become famous.

In 1868 he became a teacher in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio. In 1870 he was made Professor of Physical Sciences in the High School of that city and three years later was selected as Professor of Physics in the Ohio State University where he served until 1878.

From there he went to Japan to take the chair of the same science in the Imperial University at Tokio. During the years he was connected with this university he organized the special course of physics and a physical laboratory besides making some very notable experiments- the measurement of the mass of the earth, wave lengths of the solar spectrum, etc. He became interested in earthquakes and was one of the founders of the Seismological society of Tokio. He was one of the American professors, who in addition to their duties in the university, lectured in temples and theatres. This movement resulted in the establishment of the first lecture hall in Japan.

He returned to Ohio University in 1881 leaving again in '84

to become chief of the U.S.Signal Corps. While at the university he organized the Ohio State Weather service, of which he was the director. He put into operation a system of weather signals for display on railroad trains which was used in Canada as well as the United States for several years.

In Washington, he organized a physical laboratory; while there he established the first stations in the United States for the systematic observation of earthquakes and mad, in 1886, a notable study of the earthquake at Charleston, S.C.

Dr. Mendenhall came to Rose in 1886 but in 1889 the president of the United States called him to become Superintendent of the U.S.Coast and Geodetic Survey. He returned to active educational work in 1894, becoming president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Mass., where he remained until ill health forced him to retire in 1901.

During his government service he was also superintendent of weights and measures, a member of the U.S. Lighthouse Board, the Behring Sea Commission, Alaska Boundary Commission and chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

During all these years he was continuously called upon to lecture as he was exceptionally successful in interpreting scientific thought to the layman.

He was given degrees from four institutions and received many honors among them gold medals from the National Educational society of Japan and from Franklin Institute and a bronze medal from Rose. He was a member of a large number of learned and scientific societies and the author of many papers of a scientific nature and of a book published in 1887: "A Century of Electricity". He was decorated with Order of the Sacred Treasures, 2nd class, in Japan in 1911.

After a sojourn in Europe between 1901-12 he returned to his native state making his home in Ravenna. His death occurred on Mar. 23, 1924 closing a remarkable career which lent distinction to any institution with which he was connected.

Dr. Thomas Gray, B.S.Ph.D. was another man of great distinction, who was connected with Rose. He was born in Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scitland on Feb.4, 1850. After completing his elementary education, he was apprenticed in handicraft for several years, then entered the University of Glasgow. He was graduated in 1878 as B.Sc. and became experimental scholar under Lord Kelvin, then Sir William Thompson. Soon after graduation he received the Cleland Gold Medal of the University for "An Experimental Determination of Magnetic movements in the Absolute Measurements".

He went to the University of Tokio as Professor of Telegraph Engineering and demonstrator in the Physical Laboratory, in 1879. While there he was associated with many distinguished scientists in the study of earthquakes and invented apparatus to carry on the work. He returned to Scotland in 1881 and resumed his work with Lord Kelvin assisting in the manufacture and laying of two Atlantic cables for the Commercial Company.

After this work was finished he became Lord Kelvin's assistant and helped him design and make the Kelvin Balances. During these years he wrote many scientific papers and prepared the articles in the Encyclopaedia Britannica on the Electrical Telegraph and Telephones.

Dr. Mendenhall had known him in Japan and brought him to Rose in 1888. He was the first professor of Dynamic Engineering and organized the department, designing many of the appliances himself.

He continued to carry on experiments and to publish papers and in 1891 he prepared the definitions for the Electrical and magnetic terms for the Century Dictionary. One of the most famous of

his publications was the Smithsonian Physical Tables published in 1896 and revised several times. A list of his scientific papers may be found in the Rose Polytechnic Institute Memorial volume: 1874-1909. He continued his connection with the school until his death on Dec.19, 1908. Dr. Gray was much admired and respected by students and citizens; he was very unassuming in manner. He was short of stature with a massive head and his Scotch accent was quite noticable.

Dr. Carl Leo Mees was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 20, 1853. He graduated from Ohio University and in 1875 completed the course at Starlind Medical College, meanwhile holding the position of assistant chemist of the Ohio geological survey . (1870-75) From that date he was professor of chemistry in the Louisville Boys' High-School. During 1881 and 82 he studied at the Imperial University in Berlin and at South Kensington, England. He came back to Ohio University where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He came to Rose in 1887 as Adjunct Professor of Physics, served as acting president in 1890-91 and again in 1894 and 95. He was elected president in 1895 and continued as such until his retirement in 1919, when he became President Emeritus.

Frank Caspar Wagner, A.M.D.Sc. was born in Ann Arbor,Mich. Oct. 15, 1864. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1884. He was employed at the Thomson-Houston Electrical Co. between 1886-89; became Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Michigan and in 1896 he was made associate professor of Steam Engineering. That same year he came to Rose as Professor of Steam Engineering. From 1904-1920 he was Professor of Mechanical Engineering and was elected president of the Institution in 1920, remaining in that office until his death, Nov.21, 1928. Dr.Wagner carried on important research work besides performing his duties as pres-

ident and found time to do much civic and church work besides.

Sources Beckwith History of Vigo & Parke Cos.

Bradsby History of Vigo County

Rose Polytechnic Memorial Volume

" " Catalogs

Who's who in America

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American biography

Grace E. Davis

Rose Herman (T.H.)

Rose Poly President Appointed

9/2/48

Ford L. Wilkinson, Jr., Dean at U. S. Naval School, to Assume Post Here on Jan. 1

Ford L. Wilkinson, Jr., has been appointed president of Rose Polytechnic Institute to succeed Dr. Donald B. Prentice. The incoming president is at present academic dean of the United States Naval Postgraduate School, Annapolis, Md., and has had several years' experience as a professional engineer.

The selection was announced yesterday by Paul N. Bogart, president of the Rose board of managers.

Mr. Wilkinson expects to begin his work at Rose Jan. 1, 1949. Dr. Prentice resigned effective July 1 of this year. Since that time Professor Carl Wischmeyer, vice president and head of the mechanical engineering department, has been acting president and will continue to serve until Mr. Wilkinson takes up his duties.

Associated with engineering education since 1933, Mr. Wilkinson served as dean of the Speed Scientific School of the University of Louisville from 1938 until his appointment to his present position in March, 1947.

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A NATIVE of Elkton, Ky., he attended the preparatory department of the Georgia School of Technology and the University of Georgia. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1917 as an ensign in the Navy and was engaged in convoy and transport duty in the Navy during World War I.

From 1918 to 1921 he was attached to the U. S. S. Delaware, being transferred from it to the submarine service, where he was engaged until 1927. He took a postgraduate course at the school where he now is dean in 1923-24 and received a master of science degree from Columbia University in 1925.

He then resigned from the Navy and engaged in business as sales engineer for the Wilson, Weesner, Wilkinson Company at Nashville, Tenn., later becoming chief engineer of the Bureau of Smoke Regulation in Knoxville, Tenn. Joining the staff of the Riley Stoker Corporation at Worcester, Mass., he remained there until 1933.

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MR. WILKINSON then returned to Knoxville, where he served on the faculty of the University of Tennessee, being successively assistant professor, associate professor and head of the mechanical engineering department. He went from there to the Speed Scientific School in Louisville.

During his stay in Louisville, Mr. Wilkinson was president of the University of Louisville Institute of Industrial Research. A member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he served as its vice president from 1943 to 1945. He also is a member of the American Society for Engineering Education and served on its council from 1943 to 1946. Other memberships he holds include the Academy of Political Science, Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineer fraternity, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Tau.

He is married and has a young daughter.

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MR. WILKINSON was the unanimous choice of the board of managers for president of Rose, Mr. Bogart said. He expressed the pleasure and satisfaction of the board in having been able to obtain Mr. Wilkinson for this position. Rose has a number of alumni residing in Louisville, Mr. Bogart stated, and the board received enthusiastic endorsement of Mr. Wilkinson for this position from many of them.

"The board of managers is very happy in the belief that Mr. Wilkinson will prove a worthy successor to Dr. Prentice," Mr. Bogart said.

NEW ROSE PRESIDENT HOME-COMING GUEST

J 10/29/48



FORD L. WILKINSON, JR.

Ford L. Wilkinson, Jr., who has been named president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, will be an honor guest at the college's annual home-coming activities Saturday. He will assume his duties at Rose Poly January 1, succeeding Donold B. Prentice, who resigned several months ago.

Mr. Wilkinson has resigned his present position as academic head of the United States Postgraduate School at Annapolis, Md., to accept the local college presidency. Associated with engineering since 1933, he served as dean of the Speed Scientific School of the University of Louisville from 1938 until his appointment to the naval school in March, 1947.

Public Inspects New Features In Education At Gerstmeyer High

Community Affairs File

J 2/5/50

By George Diehl.

Gerstmeyer Memorial gymnasium, which was opened for its first basketball game Friday night, is more than an athletic center, the public learned.

Besides the main gymnasium and the one for girls, the building will house the music, speech, dramatics and health departments of the high school.

The main gym with permanent seating for 1,500 persons is equipped with a completely modern and fireproof motion picture projection booth.

Each department in the building can be isolated from the others, having separate entrances and other facilities for use without opening the rest of the rooms.

When the school has social functions, such as dances and parties, the girls' gymnasium will be used. Entrance is provided from the main lobby. For very large dances the boys' gymnasium can be utilized.

Provided with about $15,000 to equip the building, authorities of the school have augmented this as much as possible by manufacturing certain items in the school's shops. These include wire baskets for locker rooms and a canvas covering for the gym floor. The cover is to be used whenever the room is turned into an auditorium with folding chairs on the basketball court.

The school purchased a large supply of army surplus tents to be sewn together for a floor covering, protecting the highly polished hardwood floor from damage.

Some New Features.

Large classrooms for each department in the building have the newest type of blackboards, actually "greenboards," since the color is an easy-on-the-eye grass hue. Scientifically designed, the chalk boards are made of glass, the writing surface being a finely frosted texture.

For the dramatics department is provided a full-size stage at one end of the main gymnasium. It is completely equipped with a seven-foot, compact light control panel of the latest design. Dozens of buttons, switches and control handles will give professional fineness to lighting for plays and variety entertainment. Spotlights will be cast from the motion picture booth at the other end of the gym.

Other stage equipment, including curtains, drops and scenery is yet to be installed. Large, well-lighted make-up rooms, one for boys and one for girls, adjoin the stage. Off the same corridor is the entrance to the dramatics and speech classroom.

Shower Rooms.

In the boys' dressing room adjacent to a large shower room is a clothing drying room connected by trap door to the football equipment storage space under the concrete seat ledges of the main gymnasium. Horizontal steam radiators under wire racks will dry

A similar arrangement is provided to dry perspiration from gym costumes in the storage space of the girls' dressing room.

Each room of the building has fans for heating and ventilation. The clock and bell in each room is connected to the master clock in the main building.

Practice rooms in the music department are completely sound deadened with asbestos acoustical material and six inches of rock wool. Seven such cubicles are provided, two of them being large enough for small groups of musicians. The rooms also will be used by the speech department.

From each practice room a microphone and speaker connects to a master panel in the classroom, so that instructors may communicate with individual students or groups.

In the main gymnasium, the glass basketball bankboards are of a new design, the first of their type to be installed in this part of the country. All-electric scoreboards for basketball are run on a completely new plan, the time, quarter and score being automatically registered from the scorekeepers box and spelled out in different colored lights.

Telephone and telegraph connections have been installed in the press box.

REFERENCE BOOK NOT TO BE CIRCULATED
Community Affairs File
Vigo County Public Library

T.H. SCHOOL — ROSE POLYTECHNIC
T. H. GAZATTE MAY 26/1883

LYTECHNIC.

Historical Sketch of the Foundation and Progress of the Rose Polytechnic Institute

From the Forthcoming Catalogue

T.H. Gazette May 26/83

The following sketch of the Rose Polytechnic Institute is take from advance sheets of the forthcoming catalogue, now in the hands of the printers. It being the first catalogue issued by the Board, it contains much matter of an historical nature, relating to the inception and endowment of the school, the erection of the buildings and the recent inauguration exercises on the occasion of the first class beginning the course of study. There will be in it also a steel engraving of the late Chauncey Rose, to whose large and wise liberality the institute is indebted for its existence; aad illustrations of the buildings.

Beside this matter, appropriate to the first catalogue issued by any institution, and peculiarly appropriate in this case by reason of the novelty of the Rose Polytechnic among the educational institutions of the West there will be the information usually contained in publications of this kind, relating to the course of study and cognate subjects, of interest not only to the friends of the school but especially to parents contemplating sending their sons here. From the advance sheets the GAZETTE prints in this place the historical sketch, written by Mr. S. S. Early, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, as it will appear in the catalogue, which will be ready for distribution in a few days. The sketch is as follows:

Prepared at the request of the board of managers, by Samuel S. Early, secretary of the board.

The scientific school known as the Rose Polytechnic Institute, was founded in 1874, by the munificence of the late Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute. As the honored life of this most generous and public spirited gentleman drew near its close, among the many benefactions that suggested themselves as deserving objects of his liberality was a school in which young men might be thoroughly trained in the sciences applicable to the industrial arts. Careful study of the plans and methods of such schools and consultation with numerous experienced educators fixed this suggestion in his thoughts, and out of his deliberations grew the establishment whose first detailed and formal publication of its progress and purposes is set forth in the following pages.

Inviting the assistance of his trusted friends, Messrs. Josephus Collett, Firmin Nippert, Charles R. Peddle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, William A. Jones, Demas Deming, Ray G. Jenckes, Gen. Charles Cruft and Col. Wm. K. Edwards, he associated them with himself in a body corporate, in conformity with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved February 20th, 1867, and the amendments thereto, said act being entitled "An Act Concerning the Organization and Perpetuity of Voluntary Associations, and repealing an act entitled 'An Act Concerning the Organization of Voluntary Associations, and repealing former laws in reference thereto,' approved February 12, 1855, and repealing each act repealed by said act, and authorizing gifts and devises by will to be made to any corporation or purpose contemplated by this act."

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 10th of September, 1874, articles of association were adopted, setting forth the objects of the corporation to be the establishment and maintenance, in the County of Vigo and State of Indiana, of an "institution for the intellectual and practical education of young men," designating the corporate name as "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science," and entrusting its administration to the corporators under the title of managers.

Instruction in the school was provided to be based on the practical mathematics and the application of the physical sciences to the various arts and manufactures, with other branches of active business, and was to include such training as would furnish the pupils with useful and practical knowledge of some art or occupation, and enable them to earn competent livings. Preference was to be given to students who were residents of Vigo county, moderate tuition fees were permitted to be charged, if considered necessary, and applicants for admission were required to be not less than sixteen years of age, and to be so prepared as to pass satisfactory examinations in the branches of a fair English education.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

On October 10th, 1874, the Board of Managers was organized, by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected:

President—Chauncey Rose.
Vice-President—Josephus Collett.
Treasurer—Demas Deming.
Secretary—William K. Edwards.

At the same time a committee, comprising Messrs. Cruft, Peddle, Hobbs, Jones and Collett, was appointed to consider plans for carrying into effect the objects of the association.

Continued on Inside Page.

THE ROSE POLYTECHNIC.

Continued From First Page.

On the 12th of December the committee reported progress, and Messrs. Peddle, Cruft and Jenckes were deputed to confer with an architect. One week thereafter Mr. Rose made his first donation, being a deed of conveyance of the ten acres of land now occupied by the Institute, and personal securities to the amount of $100,000. The committee on architect reported conferences with Mr. Isaac Hodgson, of Indianapolis.

December 26th Mr. Hodgson was elected architect, and Mr. Rose made a further gift of $86,000 in bonds of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad Company.

By the end of January, 1875, the architect had prepared suggestive sketches which were submitted to the consideration of Mr. Rose, and having met his approval, were adopted by the Board of Managers, and detailed drawings, specifications and estimates of cost were ordered to be prepared. The latter being in readiness by the latter part of April, on the 21st of that month the plans were accepted, and proposals for building were ordered to be solicited. Early in May a number of bids had been received and, after due consideration, a contract for the entire building was awarded to Messrs. McCormack & Sweeney, of Columbus, Indiana, at the total price of $81,000. On the 9th of August, all preliminaries in the way of gathering materials, executing bonds and contracts, and the like, having been accomplished, Messrs. C. R. Peddle, Josephus Collett, and Charles Cruft were elected a building committee, and Messrs. Cruft, Jenckes, Nippert and Edwards were chosen as a committee on the laying of the corner stone.

THE CORNER STONE.

On the 11th of the following month the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place at 2 o'clock P. M. An immense concourse of citizens of Terre Haute, and visiting strangers, marched in procession from the center of the city to the grounds of the School, to witness the exercises, over which Gen. Charles Cruft presided, by request of the Board. When the company had been called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. E. Frank Howe, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and a choir of mixed voices sang a selection. The corner-stone was laid by the architect, assisted by the contractors and their workmen, a metal box with numerous interesting memorials of the occasion being deposited therein. The president of the day then introduced Col. William K Edwards, who delivered an appropriate and eloquent address. A second musical selection was sung by the choir, and was followed by a masterly oration by Barnabas C. Hobbs, LL. D. The benediction, by Rev. Mr. Howe, closed the exercises.

NAME CHANGED.

On the same day a meeting of the Board of Managers was held, and unanimously passed amendments to the articles of incorporation, which changed the name of the association from "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science" to "Rose Polytechnic Institute." This alteration was not effected without persistent protest from the venerable founder; but the universal wish, not alone of his fellow-managers, but of the entire community of his fellow-citizens, that his noble benefaction should bear his own honored name, at length overcame his modest scruples, and he reluctantly gave his consent. Proper legal measures were also authorized to effect the transfer of the property of all kinds that had been received from Mr. Rose, from the Industrial School to the Polytechnic Institute.

The work of construction progressed apace, and by the summer of 1876 had proceeded so far that questions of purchasing the necessary appliances for heating the building began to suggest themselves. Proposals to furnish the requisite apparatus were invited, and in July the contract to supply them was awarded to Messrs. R. P. Duncan & Co., of Indianapolis, at a cost of $8,759,00. In November of 1876 the contractors for the building had completed their work in accordance with the plans and specifications of the architect, and had added, with his approval, certain matters amounting in the aggregate to $1,700 00. This sum was allowed them, and on the 1st of December the final warrant for their payment was drawn, the total cost of construction being $82,700.00.

On the 27th of December Mr. Rose presented a statement of certain payments he had made for the benefit of the School, amounting to $31,255.66, with quittance in full thereof, and at the same time transferred the sum of $100,000 in certificates of preferred stock in the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad Company, as an addition to the endowment.

At the annual meeting, held on the 2d of June, 1877, Mr. Rose tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Managers, in consideration of his great age and infirmities. In deference to his wishes, his fellow-members accepted it, but most unwillingly. Mr. Josephus Collett was elected to succeed him as President of the Board, and Mr. Charles R. Peddle was chosen as Vice-President. During the same month a contract for the building of the machine shops of the Institute (designs for which had been prepared by Mr. Hodgson) was awarded to Messrs. Clift & Williams, of Terre Haute, at a cost of $14,400 00 Mr. Rose died on the 13th of August, 1877, and on the 17th of October the vacancy occasioned by his resignation was filled by the election of Mr. William Mack.

TOTAL VALUE OF GIFTS.

The total of Mr. Rose's gifts to the Institute, prior to his death, reached the sum of $345,614 61, and embraced the following items:

Value of ten acres of land (site of the School)	$ 20,000 00
First gift of securities	160,000 00
Second gift of securities	86,000 00
Quittance for moneys paid by him	31,255 66
Third gift of securities	100,000 00
Paid by him on account of heating apparatus	8,150 00
Paid by him for grading and gravelling	208 95

By his will a specific legacy of $107,594 [illegible] was bequeathed to the Institute, and it was constituted his residuary legatee after the [illegible] devises to his family, to t[illegible] Home and the Free Disp[illegible] may be the exact amount to be [illegible]om the settlement of the estate [illegible] sible to determine, but it is reasonable to estimate that the grand aggregate of his donations to the school will considerably exceed $500,000.00.

On the 26th of September, 1878, Col. Wm. K. Edwards, who had most ably and efficiently discharged the duties of Secretary of the Board of Managers from its organization, died, and Mr. Samuel S. Early was chosen, on the 2nd of November, to succeed him as a member of the Board and as Secretary. Toward the close of that year the Machine Shops were finished, and some debts, which had been incurred in the various works of construction, were paid. The question then arose whether, with the means remaining at their command, the Managers could purchase the costly equipment required for the School, and have sufficient income to cover its running expenses. Committees and officers of the Board were deputed to visit the principal institutes of technology in the country, and make careful investigations concerning their appliances, methods of management and cost of maintenance. From these investigations it became evident that it would be impossible to procure the outfit without a serious impairment of the capital proposed to be retained as endowment, and at the same time that, even after the acquisition of the equipment, the endowment fund, as it stood, would not furnish revenues sufficient for the current outlay of a school of the character Mr. Rose had desired to establish. There was no alternative, therefore, but for the Managers to defer the opening until accumulated income should supply funds for the outfit, and the settlement of Mr. Rose's estate should place at their disposal such portions of their legacy from him as would swell their permanent resources to the required amount. It was not until the beginning of 1882 that these results had been approximately attained. By that time the executors of Mr. Rose were enabled to pay the specific bequest—for the greater part in cash and productive investments, with the remainder in valuable real estate—and accrued interest had so far grown as to provide a basis for the purchase of equipment. Pending this delay, some further changes had occurred in the personnel of the Board. The prolonged absence in Europe of Dr. B. C. Hobbs, as a member of the World's Peace Congress, and the removal to Mount Vernon of Mr. R. G. Jenckes, led to the withdrawal of both those gentlemen in January, 1879, and on the 31st of that month Messrs. Robert S. Cox and Preston Hussey were elected to fill their places. Trusty custodians had been appointed to care for and protect the buildings, and small outlays made from time to time for books, apparatus and specimens for the cabinet. Diligent inquiry had continued to be prosecuted also in to the availability of candidates for the professorships of the faculty, and a number of eminent educators had been invited to visit Terre Haute and confer with the Managers upon the future organization and conduct of the school. Prominent among these had been Dr. Charles O. Thompson, principal of the Free Institute of Technology, at Worcester, Mass. Prof. Wm. D. Marks, of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of the University of Ohio, and Prof. F. W. Clarke, of the University of Cincinnati, from all of whom most valuable counsel and suggestions and hearty encouragement had been obtained.

Finding themselves, by the receipt of the specific legacy, possessed of funds which yielded an income of about $25,000.00, the Managers felt that the time had come when they might take the necessary measures for opening the Institute. Their first important step was the election of Dr. Charles O. Thompson, of Worcester, Mass., to the presidency of the faculty. This occurred on the 20th of February, 1882, and the President of the Board, with the Secretary and Gen. Charles Cruft, visited Worcester for personal conference with Dr. Thompson. Toward the end of March he accepted the appointment, and immediately began the work of selecting a faculty and preparing a detailed plan for the organization of the School. Professors of chemistry, of elementary and the higher mathematics, and of drawing, and the Superintendent of the Machine shops, were chosen and accepted. Those whose services were necessary reported for duty so soon as their prior engagements admitted, and by the end of the summer of 1882 great progress had been made in the work of preparation. It was found that a small class could be provided for by the beginning of March, 1883, and in August of 1882 circulars were published inviting applications for admission. An opportunity for the purchase of the apparatus and library of the late Dr. John Bacon, of Harvard College, was availed of by the Board, and a most admirable collection of instruments and of scientific books was added to the resources of the School. Power, machinery, and tools for the Shop were purchased by Mr. Edward S. Cobb, the Superintendent, under the sanction of a committee composed of Messrs. Peddle, Nippert and Cox, cases for the mineralogical specimens were constructed, after the plans of Prof. Charles A. Colton, of the Department of Chemistry, and the elegant collection was mounted, labeled and stored under his skilled labors. Shelving for the library, designed by Prof. Clarence A. Waldo, the future librarian, was provided, and the early purchases of the Board and the Bacon library were catalogued by the Secretary and arranged by members of the faculty. Large additions to the library and apparatuses were made by President Thompson, who had sailed for Europe, in July of 1882, for study of the methods and progress of technological instruction in the more advanced schools abroad. Tables, easels, models, in brief, all the required appliances for the department of drawing, were procured upon the suggestions of Prof. William L. Ames, of that department and, by the time anticipated, everything was in readiness for the opening. On the 6th of March candidates for admission were examined, and a class of twenty-five members selected from the most proficient.

INAUGURATION.

The inauguration exercises of the Institute were held in the School chapel on Wednesday, March 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE POLYTECHNIC.

Rose-Hulman (T.H.)

The Mechanical Department of the Rose Polytechnic Institute.

The Courses of Instruction to Be Supplemented by Practical Work—A Description of the Machinery, Buildings and Appointments —The Formal Opening March 7.

Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 29.—The inaugural steps toward the formal opening of what promises to be one of the greatest educational institutions of the country took place here to-day. The Rose Polytechnic institute, for the first time, opened the doors of its mechanical department, so that the public could have an opportunity of seeing for themselves what has been done and would be done toward the establishment of a school for the education of young men in the practical sciences. It will be remembered that the institution was founded through the munificence of the late Chauncey Rose, who endowed it so liberally that it now has an annual income of $25,000. Buildings unsurpassed for architectural beauty and convenience have been erected, experience and distinguished educators employed, and for several years the board of trustees has been exhausting every resource for the purpose of placing the institution on an advanced basis before it should be opened for the reception of pupils. That time has almost arrived. Generally speaking, it was Mr. Rose's intention to establish an institution where young men could receive a liberal education, and be thoroughly fitted for the various mechanical trades and arts, so that at the conclusion of their course they could at once secure remunerative employment as skilled artisans. This idea has been elaborated and developed by the board, and the present institution is the result. It is the intention to give the student, in a four years' course, a good, liberal education, besides a thorough practical knowledge of the sciences, metallurgy, civil, topographic and mechanical engineering and general technological instruction, including drawing and the modern languages. To secure this result, a large and fully-equipped machine-shop has been provided, which will be conducted as a regular manufacturing establishment. All its products will be made for sale, and the crude labor of the students will be supplemented by that of skilled journeymen, who will finish the work under the inspection and for the instruction of the pupils. There is but one other such school shop in the country—that of Worcester, Mass.—and it has been very successful. In all other schools devoted to the applied sciences, the so-called Russian system is employed; that is, the pupils work but little in the shop, and then only in an experimental way. What is most desired by the Rose institute is practical results, and to secure these the student will undergo a regular apprenticeship, supplemented by intelligent and scientific instruction. President Thompson, who is now abroad getting materials and plans for the institution, writes that now, even in Russia where it was founded, the Russian system, referred to above, is being abolished for the one employed here, the latter being infinitely superior. The managers of Rose Institute have a clearly defined purpose in view. They intend to offer to the patrons of the institute facilities for practical education unsurpassed by those of any other school of technology in the United States. They have ample means to do this, and, being gentlemen of intelligence and business ability, success is assured. The institution, when in operation, will not only be an honor and cridit to them, but to the city and state as well, for it is a new enterprise in educational matters, and deserving of the highest success. There are ample opportunities for "book learning" throughout the country, but facilities for a thorough practical education in the mechanical arts are rare enough. To supply this deficiency the Rose Polytechnic Institute has been established, and the future is full of promise for it.

The mechanical department was informally opened to the public to-day, and was visited by a great many people, who expressed the utmost satisfaction at the display made. A walk through it reveals at once the character of the institution and the course of instruction intended. It is no play house for boys to tinker about with tools, but an extensive manufactory, fitted out with the most approved machinery for iron and wood-work, and admirably adapted to the purposes intended. The main building is two stories in height, 163x41 feet in dimensions, with an L attachment 120x40 feet, the whole being well lighted and ventilated. In the wood-work department there are 25 apprentice benches, each supplied with a full set of tools. The student is first to be thoroughly drilled in handwork, and, after he has mastered that, his attention is devoted to the machinery, and with this he spends the remainder of the year. In this department there are thirteen wood-working machines of the latest pattern, including turning lathes, band and circular saws, planers, boring machines, etc. A patent double circular saw used here is a wonderful invention, as by it the operator can do various kinds of work. The student must do his own work, receiving, of course, instructions whenever it is necessary. After he has become somewhat proficient in the use of machinery, his time is employed in making useful and salable articles, such as are made in other manufactories. The proceeds from the sale of these go toward the maintenance of the institution. The next year the pupil is put to work in the iron department, where he receives practical instruction in drilling, boring, planing, tempering, etc. In this department the machinery consists of two drill presses, three planers, a boring machine, a planing machine, a slotting machine, and a number of lathes. All these are supplied with standard gauges and tools by which the students do their work. Incidental to this is the drawing room, where the boys receive instruction in mechanical drawing, and each one will be required to make a full set of working drawings of some machine from which, at any time, machines may be built. In the wing of the building are the rooms allotted to the foundry and blacksmith shop. The power is supplied by a 25-horse power, four-valve, automatic cut-off engine of the Brown manufactory, which is a model of its kind, and almost noiseless in its operation. All the machinery referred to above is new and of the most approved pattern, it being the intention to afford the students the best possible facilities for work. It must not be understood that the school is for the purpose of making young men merely proficient in the use of machinery. This is far from the intention of the trustees. It is a regular institution of learning, where the modern languages, literature and mathematics are taught, together with the most comprehensive instruction in the applied sciences. Particular attention will be paid to chemistry, physics, drawing and engineering, but all of these are a part of the general system. It is intended to give the student a thorough knowledge of the mechanical arts by a course of scientific instruction, supplemented by practical work in a manufacturing shop, and no other institution in the country, with the exception of that at Worcester, does this. While the young man is receiving a good general education, he is at the same time becoming skilled in the use of tools and machinery, and when he receives his diploma he will also be excellently prepared for almost any mechanical pursuit. There are five distinct courses in which he may be educated, that being chosen that is in accordance with his taste and capabilities. By some thoughtless persons the trustees have been blamed for not opening the institution before, but the wisdom of the course they pursued was apparent to-day, when the citizens of Terre Haute visited the institution and found in full operation a regular manufactory, supplied with every necessary accessory, where young men could get—what is so much needed—a practical education. The managers have received many congratulations on the results already attained, and the citizens have shown a disposition to encourage the institution in every way possible. When its objects and methods of instruction are thoroughly understood throughout the country, there is little doubt that it will receive that substantial patronage it so well merits.

The institution will be formally opened for a preliminary half-year's work, March 7, when a class in mechanical engineering, not exceeding twenty-five in number, will be insured. The following gentlemen compose the faculty so far as appointed:

Charles O. Thompson, A. M., Ph. D., late principal of the Free Institute of Technology, Worcester, Mass., president.

Charles A. Colton, E. M., Ph. D., late assistant professor of mineralogy in the school of mines of Columbia college, New York, professor of chemistry and mineralogy.

Edward Barnes, Ph. D., professor of the higher mathematics.

Clarence A. Waldo, A. M., late assistant professor of mathematics in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., professor of elementary mathematics and librarian.

Edward S. Cobb, B. S., superintendent of machine shop.

William L. Ames, B. S., instructor in drawing.

President Thompson is now in Europe in the interest of the institution. Mr. Cobb, the superintendent of the machine shops, is an accomplished engineer and instructor, being a graduate of the Worcester institution. The board of managers is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Josephus Collett, president; Charles R. Peddle, vice-president; Samuel S. Early, Secretary; Demas Deming, treasurer; Firmin Nippert, Charles Cruft, William A. Jones, William Mack, Robert S. Cox and Preston Hussey. These gentlemen have displayed marked financial wisdom in the management of the Rose bequest, and have been untiring in their efforts to build up an institution that should be an honor to the founders and to the state. To Mr. Early, the secretary, particular credit is due, for the most of the work has been done by him, and the results thus far attained are indicative of his shrewdness and intelligence.

THE GAZETTE:

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA,

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

Complete List of The Rose Alumni.

With the Posts They Now Fill in the Country.

Rose graduates have gone out all over the country to fill positions of responsibility and trust. The list is a long one.

Where Rose Graduates Have Gone from Alma Mater.

CLASS OF 1885.

Early, Samuel S, general manager and treasurer Terre Haute Shovel and Tool Co., Terre Haute.

Hood, Ozni P., M. S. '95; M. E. '98, professor of mechanical and electrical engineering Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.

McKeen, Benjamin, superintendent Peoria division Vandalia line, Terre Haute.

CLASS OF 1896.

Brokaw, Charles C., deceased.

Brownell, Harry G., principal of the Manual Training High School, Louisville, Ky.

Chapple, John T., in mercantile business Mitchell.

Elder, Edward C., secretary Clay Shingle Co., Indianapolis.

Foltz, Herbert W., (Fellow American Institute of Architects) architect, 49-50 Ingalls building, Indianapolis.

Hedges, Arthur W., cashier Citizens' bank, Clinton.

Masterson, Wesley C., draftsman and foreman of assembling department Hay and Willits Mfg Co., Indianapolis.

Parkhurst, John A., astronomer Marengo Observatory, Marengo, Ill.

Putnam, H. St. Clair, consulting electrical and mechanical engineer, Chicago.

Sames, Charles M., office manager for Peter Sames, Wagon Manufacturer, Rockford, Ill.

Sanderson, David P., general agent Great Northern railway, New Westminster, B. C.

Scott, Charles E., architect, Terre Haute.

Seath, James R., Terre Haute.

Shraeder, William M., deceased.

Sullivan,, Lucien N., in engineering department Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

Wilkin, John T., M. S. '93. M. E. '95, engineer Connersville Blower Co., Connersville Ind.

CLASS OF 1887.

Aikman, John B., of the firm of J. R. Duncan and Co., dealers in paper, stationery, etc., Terre Haute.

Baur, Oscar manager of the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Cox, Frank P., in engineering department General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

Goetz, Herman F., medical student, Kirksville, Mo.

Hibbits, Frank N., superintendent Jefferson division Erie railroad, Carbondale, Pa.

Mack, John G., instructor in engineering, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Mering, Barclay G., mechanical engineer of the American Cereal Co., Chicago.

Palmer, William H., electrical engineer Great Northern railway, St. Paul, Minn.

CLASS OF 1888.

Chapman, George H., with the Northwestern Lumber company, Eua Claire, Wisconsin.

Davis, Geo. M., of the law firm of Davis, Reynolds and Davis, Terre Haute.

Haring, Harry D., in sales department Western Electric Co., Chicago.

Hord, Francis T., of the firm of Hord, Perkins and Miller, attorneys-at-law, Indianapolis.

Kidder, Clinton B., manager Terre Haute Electric Co., Terre Haute.

Moore, Allen H., general manager works British Thompson-Houston Co., London, E. C.

Peddle, John B., M. S. '95, associate professor machine drawing and design, Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute.

Rauchfuss, Oscar R., manager of Diamond Soda Works, branch of the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Scholl, Julian, of Julian Scholl and Company, Mechanical Engineers, New York.

Waters, Edward G., assistant to First vice president general Electric Co., New York.

Weller, Edward A., with Illinois Steel Co., Chicago.

CLASS OF 1889.

Galloway, John D., engineer for the Colusa Stone Co., Sutter and Kearny streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Gilbert, Elmer E., assistant to the general Sales Manager of the General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Hammond, Alonzo J., M. S. 1894. C. E. 1898, engineer Maintenance of Way, Terre Haute and Logansport railway, Terre Haute.

Holding, Herbert H., vice president of Pelton Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Jones, Theodore D., with the Oxnard Construction Co., Ames, Neb.

McKeen, W. R. Jr., M. S. '96, M. E. '97, district foreman Union Pacific railroad shops, North Platte, Neb.

Roberts, Donn M., president and general manager Indiana Construction Co., Terre Haute.

Wiley, Walter B., with Illinois Steel Co., Bramwell, W. Va.

CLASS OF 1890.

Austermiller, John A., Terre Haute.

Collett, Samuel D., Civin Engineering '91, M. S. '94, eastern manager of the Elevator Supply and Repair Co., New York.

Condron, Theo L., M. S. '94, resident engineer, Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, Ltd. Chicago, Ill.

Elder, William D., M. S. 1893, with Michigan Central railroad, Niles, Michigan.

Fitch, Max B., superintendent Graphic and Smelting Works, Magdalena, New Mexico.

Galloway, Mason, assistant to electrical engineer, Snoqualmie Falls Power Co., Seattle, Wash.

Hess, Otto G., engineer Reymann Brewing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

Lefler, Harvey J., engineer with the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., New York.

Putnam, George R., M. S. 1895, assistant United States coast and Goedetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

Raymond, Stephen S., chief Assayer Montana Ore Purchasing Co., Butte, Mont.

Shover, Barton R., M. S. '95, electrician Ohio Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

Thompson, Ralph F., superintendent Electric Light and Water Works, Alexandria, La.

Thurston, Edwin C., with the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.

Tsuji, Taro M. S. '92; C. E. '96, civil engineer, Tokio, Japan.

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

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CLASS OF 1891.

Baisley, Abe, chief electrician Terre Haute Electric Railway Co., Terre Haute.

Boehm, William, M. M. E., Cornell, professor of mechanical and electrical engineering and director department of engineering and mechanic Arts, Clemson college, Clemson College P. O., S. C.

Buckley, Frederick J., mechanical and electrical engineer, Buckley Electric and Mfg., Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Carothers, George R., with William Sellers and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cox, John S., superintendent Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute.

Gillett, Vernor J., with the DeLaval Separator company, Eckford, Mich.

Harper, Joseph D., M. S. 1897, professor of mechanical engineering and director of shops, Kansas Ag. and Mech. College, Manhattan, Kan.

Harris, William H., general engineering Practice and Coal Mine Work, Terre Haute.

Hupe, Alexander L., assistant engineer with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Co., Louisville, Ky.

Hurlburt, Francis W., engineer in Ry. Eng. department, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Jones, Horace B., Eaglesfield.

McCabe, Eugene F., general manager American Electric Light Co., and American Gas Light Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.

McCormick, Robert L., instructor in mathematics, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.

Menden, William S., chief engineer Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad company, Chicago.

Mewhinney, Omar C., member of firm of A. B. Mewhinney and Co., Mfg. Confectioners, Terre Haute.

Paige, W. Robert, civil engineer, Terre Haute.

Wales, Samuel S., superintendent Electrical department, Homestead Steel Works Munhall, Pa.

CLASS OF 1892.

Bixby, Allan S., with the Ewart Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis.

Boyles, Thomas D., assistant engineer Switchboard Eng., department, General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Davis, Wm. J. Jr., M. S. 1894, electrical engineer railway Eng., department, General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Dietrich, Arthur M., assistant superintendent Kansas City White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Ehrsam, William J., of the firm of J. B. Ehrsam and Sons, machinists and founders, Enterprise, Kan.

Fogarty, Wm. J., M. S. 1897, superintendent Magnetite Foundry Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Folsom, Edson F., M. M. E. Cornell, mechanical engineer with Brown-Ketcham Iron Co., Indianapolis.

Frank, Sigmund S., with the western Electric company, Chicago, Ill.

Hussey, Warren in National State bank, Terre Haute.

Laux, Ernest C., with the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Layman, W. A. M. S. 1894, E. E. 1899, treasurer and assistant manager Wagner Electric Mfg., Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Oglesby, Milton L., M. S. 1895, superintendent Emerald and Annandale Mining companies, Robinson, Utah.

Ott, Claude, assistant engineer on construction of the Chihuahua and Pacific railroad, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Putnam, Benjamin R., M. A. Columbia, assayer for the Montana Ore Purchasing Co., Butte, Mont.

Rock, Samuel M., assistant engineer United States Revenue Cutter Service.

Rose, Luther S., engineer Maintenance of Way, C. C. C. and St. L. railway, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Sperry, Herbert B. draftsman Wardner Bushnell and Glessner Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Tinsley, Samuel B., profess of mathematics, male High School, Louisville, Ky.

Tippy, Bruce O., superintendent Detroit City Gas Co., Detroit, Mich.

Wetherbee, Harry L., farmer, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Wickham, Walter M., with the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wicks, Albert W., in Southern District Offices Commonwealth Electric Co., 5502 S. Halsted street, Chicago.

Wilson, Robert L., electrical engineer with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wood, George R., Civil Engineering 1893, superintendent of Electric Equipment, Pittsburg Coal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Young, J. Charles, M. E. Cornell, secretary of the People's Light Co., Davenport, Ia., and superintendent of the People's Power company, Moline, Ill.

CLASS OF 1893.

Albert, Clifford E., with United States Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, O.

Albert, Walter H., with the Gibson and Sorin company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Allen, Burgess, of Allen Bros., Memorial Architects, Indianapolis.

Becker, Maurice E., draftsman Connersville Blower company, Connersville.

Dale, James, agent for the Hallwood Cash Register Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hart, H. Stillson, secretary and treasurer Rodger Ballast Car., Chicago, Ill.

Hood, Arthur M., LL. B. Columbian, M. S. '98, patent attorney and expert witness, Indianapolis.

Huthsteiner, Robert E. E. with the general Electric Co., Switchboard department Schnectady, New York.

Johanessen, S. E. M. S. '95; E. E. '98, engineer transformed department Wagner Electric and Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

Johonnott, Edwin S., M. S. '97; Ph. D., Chicago, acting associate professor of Physics, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.

Klotz, August H., managing owner of the Klotz Machine Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

McDermott, Harry E., with the general Electric company, Schnectady, N. Y.

MacGregor, James C., LL. B. Columbia, M. S. '98, Junior member of the law firm of Large and MacGregor, Temple court, 5 Beekman street, New York City.

Moth, Robert H., civil engineer with the Davy Burnt Clay Ballast Co., Kenosha, Wis.

Rice, Arthur, engineer in the Construction department, New York City.

Rose, Clarence C., secretary of the Camden Power and Light company, Camden, Ark.

Ross, Taylor W. M. E. Cornell, second assistant engineer U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, Seattle, Wash.

Valentine, Robert D., of Valentine Bros. machinists and electricians, Minneapolis, Minn.

Waite, William H., chief draftsman Vulcan Iron Works, Toledo, Ohio.

Wenzel, Charles G., instructor in machine work and mechanical drawing, Manual Training school, Toledo, Ohio.

Anderson, Warwick, professor of Physics, Manual Training High School, Louisville, Ky.

Andrews, Morton C., civil engineer and superintendent Williamsport Stone Co., Williamsport, Ind.

Blinks, Walter M., superintendent Michigan City Gas Light Co., Michigan City.

Brown, Elmer, deceased.

Denehie, John F., with the Louisville Electrical Light and Gas Co., Louisville, Ky.

Frohman, Edward D., manager of the Paint department S. Obermayer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hedden, Oran R., principal High School, Robinson, Ill.

Henrikson, Sigurd L., draftsman, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Hildreth, Fred F., acting master mechanic Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad company, Terre Haute.

Holding, J. C. Carlisle, with Keystone Bridge Works, Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.

Kilbourne, Hubert G., superintendent Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg Co., Chicago.

McCulloch, David, deceased.

Mendenhall, Charles E. E. Ph. D. Johns Hopkins, instructor in Physics, Williams college, Williamstown, Mass.

Mischler, Paul, deceased.

Mory, Austin V. H., chemist, Armour and company, Chicago.

Riedel, Edward, with the Metropolitan street railway Central Power House, 96th street and First avenue, New York.

Robinson, Edward F., roadmaster, West End St. Paul and Sioux City division C. St. P. M. and O. railway, Worthington, Minn.

Royse, James S., with Terre Haute Trust Co., Terre Haute.

Speed, Buckner, M. S. 1896, assistant engineer Southern Pacific railroad, Tuscon, Arizona.

Stanton, Howard M., of the firm of Stanton and Stanton, attorneys-at-law, Indianapolis.

Winters, George H., supervisor Mexican National railway, Saltillo, Mexico.

CLASS OF 1895.

Anderson L. Clifford, in manufacturing department Perfect Safety Paper Co., Franklin, Ohio.

Bigelow, Henry W., in charge of experimental department Hartford Rubber Works Co., Hartford, Conn.

Brown, Samuel G., in engineering department Central District and Printing Telegraph Co., Allegheny, Pa.

Burtis, Edwin R., with F. A. Walters, Fuel contractor for Colorado and Southern railway, Denver, Col.

Craver, Harry W., chemist for Kirkpatrick and Co., Ltd., Leechburg, Pa.

Crockwell, Charles R., of the firm of J. D. Crockwell and Son, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Crowe, Walter W., mechanical engineer city court building, Chicago, Ill.

Darst, Edward A., farmer, Eureka, Ill.

McTaggart, James R., manager of the Sterling Manufacturing Co., Lewis block, Pittsburg, Pa.

Miller, Francis H., M. S. 1897, E. E. 1899, with the Louisville Railway Co., Louisville Ky.

Mundy, W. Offutt, M. S. 1897, M. E. 1899, with the Prescott Steam Pump Works, Milwaukee, Wis.

Phillips, George W., with the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co., 2511 State street, Chicago.

Robinson, Arthur L., Jr., electrical engineer Southern railway, Charlotte, N. C.

Shaneberger, Edgar L., assistant to Engineer Maintenance of Way Vandalia railroad, Terre Haute.

Speed, William S., M. S. 1897, M. E. 1899, chief engineer J. B. Speed and Co., Cement Mills, Louisville, Ky.

Tuller, Arthur V., lumber dealer, Carrier Mills, Ill.

Wade, Archie E., with the Peoples' Gas and Electric Co., Peoria, Ill.

Wiggins, William D., acting assistant engineer Pennsylvania railway Ft. Wayne.

CLASS OF 1896.

Beebe, Robert W., electrical contractor, Terre Haute.

Burk, William E., instructor Chemistry Louisville Male High school, Louisville, Ky.

Carr, Uhel U., department foreman Vandalia shops, Terre Haut.

Decker, Walter L., assayer, Graphic Mines and Smelting Works, Magdalena, N. Mex.

Failey, Bruce F., vice president Blair and Failey Co., Terre Haute.

Farrington, James M. S. 1898, assistant electrician Ohio works, National Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

Green, Frank T., secretary and assistant superintendent, Sioux City Brass Works, Sioux City, Iowa.

Harris, Ellsworth B., chemist for the Eastman Kodak Company, Kodak Park Works, Rochester, N. Y.

Hunt, Frederick C., assistant superintendent Riverside Malting and Elevator Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Klinger, P. Wert electrician and foreman machine shop, Marney and Smith Car Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Klinger, Watson J., Greenville, Ohio.

Liggett, Harry T., with Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph company, Louisville Ky.

McDargh, Harry J., civil engineer, Dayton Water Works, Dayton, Ohio.

McMeans, Orange E., assistant professor of Mechanical drawing, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Meadows, Harvey H., manager South Eastern office, The Babcock and Wilcox Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Meriweather, Richard, with Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

O'Brien, Barrington, superintendent Electric Light Co., St. Peter, Minn.

Rice, Oscar G., with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., 131 Liberty street, New York.

Ridgely, Clarence M., draftsman Litchfield Car and Machine Co., Litchfield, Ill.

Sanborn, Wallis R, division engineer Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad Co., Streator, Ill.

Sanford, Linus Jr., with Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sinks, Frank F., office engineer, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad Co., Streator, Ill.

Smith, F. Elbert, with Smith Sons, Gin and Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Van Auken, J. Milton, draftsman Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Walser, Edward, with the Cochiti Gold Mining Co., Bland, N. Mexico.

Werk, I. M. Louis, chemist, M. Werk and Co., Cincinnati.

Wells, George E, M. S. 1899, in engineering department Wagner Electric Mfg Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS OF 1897.

Arm, William G., [illegible]or for the Louisville and Nashville Terminal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Camp, Theodore L., manufacturer of wrapping machines, 502 Electric building, 84 Market street, Chicago.

Chandler, Benjamin F., with Electric Lighting Co., Northampton, Mass.

Frank, Edmund, in testing department General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Fry, Charles H., mechanical engineer and draftsman C. H. and D. railway Shops, Lima, Ohio.

Gordon, Arthur F., with Liquid Carbonic Acid Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Hall, Jay H., draftsman Homestead Steel Works, Munhall, Pa.

Haney, J. Briggs, draftsman Riter-Conley Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Heichert, Herman S., instructor in mechanical engineering, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

Hellweg, John H. Jr., with the Western Electric Co., Chicago.

Holderman, Chauncey H., secretary of the Hutsonville Brick and Tile Co., Hutsonville, Ill.

Ingle, J. David, Jr., with the David Ingle Coal Co., Oakland City, Ind.

Kessler, John J. Jr., assistant to Engineer of Tests, General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Lendi, J. Henry, in charge of Experimemntal department Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., Chicago.

Lufkin, John E. Jr., with the Electric Light company, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Martin, Walter H., city engineer, Danville, Ill.

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

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Meyer, August H., superintendent Camden Power and Light Co., Camden, Ark.

Moore, Odus B., in electrical engineering department, Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Newbold, Roger M., of R. M. Newbold and Co., engineers and contractors, Birmingham, Ala.

Philip, Robert A., with Tacoma Electric Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Pierson, T. Guy, of J. L. Pierson Lumber Co., Spencer.

Rypinski, Maurice C., in Standardizing Laboratory, General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Shaver Archie G., electrician Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, Danville, Ill.

Tucker, Clarence H., in designing and experimental department Otis Elevator Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

Westfall, Herbert C. Civil Engineering, 1898, civil engineer on St. L. Div. C. C. C. and St. L. railway, Mattoon, Ill.

Willius, Gustav Jr., electrician Great Northern Elevator Co., West Superior, Wis.

CLASS OF 1898.

Austin, Ned M., assistant chemist Shoenberger Works of the American Steel and Wire Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Brachmann, Fred C., in testing department General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Eastwood, Arthur C., superintendent of Electrical department Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Co., Ensley, Ala.

Fletcher, Thomas vice president Moose Gin company, Morrilton, Ark.

Ford, W. Ellis, with the Choctaw and Memphis Construction Co., Forrest City, Ark.

Freudenreich, Wm. F., assistant examiner Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Hubbell, John E., third assistant examiner patent office, Washington, D. C.

Kidder, Ned S., with Wabash Mills, Terre Haute.

Kloer, Charles, with Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg Co., Chicago.

Lansden, John M. Jr., of J. M. Lansden and Co., Contracting Electrical Engineers Birmingham, Ala.

Montgomery, John T., resident manager Roebling Construction company, Chicago, Ill.

Pirtle, Claiborne in Lighting department General Electric Company, Schnectady, N. Y.

Roberts, Shelby S., assistant engineer Louisville and Nashville railroad company Nashville, Tenn.

Ryder, Waldo B. Jr., Electrical Union Copper Mine, Gold Hill, N. C.

Schneider, Fred W. with General Electric company, Schnectady, N. Y.

Stewart, Morton B., with the Indiana Southern Railway Co.

Ellis, Harry B., draftsman with United States Naval Constructors at Wm. Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Theobald, Charles E., engineer in Construction department New York Telephone Co., New York.

Voorhes, Kimbrough E., in mechanical engineering department New York Shipbuilding Co., Cambden, N. J.

Wamsley, Cale field engineer St. Louis division C. C. C. and St. L. railway, Mattoon, Ill.

Whitten, Frank A., engineer in Testing department, Henry Worthington Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wiley, Brent, in Electrical department, Homestead Steel Works, Munhall, Pa.

CLASS OF 1899.

Burt, Nathaniel P., with the Great Western Stove Co., Leavenworth, Kansas.

Butler, Noble C. Jr., with Henry Worthington's Hydraulic Works, Brooklyn, New York.

Crebs, Walter D., with the Thresher Electric Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Davis, William G., with the General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Edwards, Edmund P., with the General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Froehlich, Fred'ck H., with the Edward Ford Plate Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Holliger, Jesse E., draftsman Vandalia shops, Terre Haute.

Howell, Cecil A., in testing department General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Jumper, Frank J., with the American Car and Foundry Co., Terre Haute.

Keyes, Clift B., with the General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Kidder, Arthur D., superintendent Blue Bell Mining Co., Webb City, Mo.

Kittredge, Harvey G., chemist for the Dayton Paint Oil Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Likert, George H., in Union Pacific Railway shops, North Platte, Neb.

McLellan, James J., assistant superintedent of mills, American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., Webb City, Mo.

Platts, Milton J., with the Western Electric Co., Chicago.

Schwable, Harry C., with the Electric Appliance Co., Chicago.

Schwed, John F., with the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Smyth, Cubitt B., in Union Pacific Railway Shops, North Platte, Neb.

Stone, Arthur P., with the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Thompson, Arthur C., with the Ridgeway Dynamo and Engine Works, Ridgeway, Pa.

Trumbo, Charles F., engineer with the Blue Bell Mining Co., Webb City, Mo.

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MARCH 8, 1893

ROSE POLYTECHNIC.

Rose-Hulman (T.H.)

Col. R. W. Thompson Elected President of the Board, to Succeed Mr. Collett.

Ray G. Jenckes and W. S. Rea Elected Members of the Board of Control.

The Great Value of Mr. Collett's Generous Bequests.

A meeting of the Board of Control of the Rose Polytechnic Institute was held Tuesday afternoon. The vacancy in the office of President of the Board caused by the death of Josephus Collett, who occupied the position for a number of years, was filled by the unanimous election of Col. R. W. Thompson, who has hitherto been vice-President. Col. Thomson, by-the-way, was able to be present at the meeting, a gratifying indication of returning good health.

Two vacancies in the membership of the board were filled by the unanimous election of Ray G. Jenckes and W. S. Rea. Mr. Jenckes was one of the original members of the Board selected by Mr. Rose himself, and after a useful connection with the institute during its earlier history lost his membership by his removal to Mt. Vernon, Ind., where he was engaged in business for several years. He was identified with the Institute during the period when the buildings were erected and the vast amount of preliminary work in connection with its organization was performed and will thus bring to the discharge of the duties of a member familiarity with all of its affairs. Mr. Rea is a member of the firm of Bement, Rea & Co., and well and widely known as a business man and citizen.

The value of that portion of Mr. Collett's bequest to the Institute contained in his archæological and mineralogical cabinet is greater than the public generally understands. It fills two large rooms in the rear of the office occupied by him for many years on the corner of Seventh and Wabash avenue over Kaufman's store, and embraces thousands of articles. Its collection was a labor of love with him, and occupied such spare time as he could snatch from business during his busy life. He had an educated taste in such matters and a judgment of value as an archæologist that was unerring. His collection is in some directions the largest and most complete and most valuable in the United States. In actual money, not counting the time spent in its accumulation, for he bought whatever he found that he wanted, wherever and whenever he found it in his extensive travels, the collection could not have cost him less than $15,000 and it may have exceeded $25,000. Just what amount it did cost can never be ascertained and he certainly did not know himself, for there is no evidence that he ever kept any account. This collection was the one thing that the careful and methodical man of business, who knew to a cent what all his acquirments cost and their value, present and prospective, did not subject to the test of the balance sheet. It was his pride and passion and it is probable he did not let his right hand know what his left hand was spending in obtaining and caring for it.

Unfortunately the collection, except to a very slight extent, is not numbered and catalogued. Where the specimens were obtained was a thing only known to himself and that can only be partially supplied by guess work. But what the specimens are they show for themselves to the trained archæologist and mineralogist. A complete catalogue will be made as speedily as possible though it may take several months.

The whole will ultimately be properly housed at the Rose Polytechnic institute in connection with the valuable geological cabinet of his brother, Prof. John Collett, given to the institute several years ago and now stored there.

The bequest is a noble one and it and the gift of $75,000 in money will be used in such a way as to retain a distinctive character for all time and be memorial, visible and of record, to the memory of the modest and generous gentleman who so handsomely contributed to the support of an institution founded by his friend and to which for many years he gave freely of his time in looking after its interests. It will broaden the basis and enlarge the scope of the school and increase its opportunities for usefulness.

Rose Hulman

CHAUNCEY ROSE

AND THE

EARLY HISTORY OF ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

By

Prof. John L. Bloxsome
Rose Polytechnic Institute

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Vigo County Historical Society
March 11, 1947

CHAUNCEY ROSE

AND THE

EARLY HISTORY OF ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Every new institution was once only an idea, a dream in the mind of some farseeing man. Sometimes such a dream is never fulfilled, but sometimes, through the planning, work, and sacrifice of many men as well as the dreamer, it is fulfilled to a much greater extent than the originator ever hoped could be true. This is especially true of Rose Polytechnic Institute, whose early history is inseparably connected with the life of Chauncey Rose.

Chauncey Rose, founder of Rose Polytechnic Institute, was born at Wethersfield Meadows, Connecticut, the day before Christmas, one hundred and fifty-three years ago, during the sixth year of George Washington's administration. His grandfather, John Rose, had emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland early in the eighteenth century. Chauncey's father, also John Rose, had married Mary Warner of Wethersfield, and to this union eight children were born, seven sons and one daughter. The children necessarily grew up with firm ideas of self-reliance and mutual helpfulness -- typical characteristics of the American pioneer. At that time the new national government was faced with many domestic and foreign problems, and the West, that all-inclusive

word in American history, was waiting to be conquered by such men as Chauncey Rose.

Chauncey Rose's education was limited to a brief attendance in the common schools near his rural boyhood home. Although it was rudimentary, it was thorough and it inspired him with a great respect and desire for knowledge. Dr. Charles O. Thompson, the first president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, said that probably during his youth "there was implanted in his receptive mind the germ of a determination to make easier to travel that pathway to knowledge which his feet could not tread -- a determination that grew and bore fruit many years later." Although denied the opportunities for a higher education, he did not despair -- and why should he? He possessed health, courage, honesty, industry, and an indomitable will -- invaluable assets in any age, but especially was this true during the early, formative years of the new nation.

In 1817, Mr. Rose borrowed $2,000 from his brother, George Rose, and set out to seek his fortune in the west. He first traveled to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, where some of his friends resided. Perhaps it will be better at this point to let him tell us in his own words about the factors which led him to choose Vigo County for his residence:

> In the fall of 1817, I traversed the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, looking for a location at which to reside and engage in business. I spent several days at Terre Haute; it had been laid out the previous year. The following winter I spent in Kentucky. Favorably impressed with the location and the people in and about Terre Haute, I returned and became

> a resident in April, 1818. There were but two cabins in Terre Haute, and the nearest boarding-place was at Fort Harrison, where I boarded, as did the county officers, at a house kept by Mrs. Stewart . . . There were no direct roads. The trip East was made by way of Louisville, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. It was a source of great rejoicing when the first steamboat landed at Terre Haute, in 1822. In 1819 I moved to Parke County, and engaged in the business of milling. I sawed and furnished the lumber for the court house erected in the public square; and I returned to Terre Haute in 1825.

In the same year, 1825, that he returned to Terre Haute from Parke County, he inherited $8,000 as his share of his brother George's estate. He invested these funds judiciously in land which gradually became a part of the city. The gradual transfer of this farm land into city lots, provided the first appreciable capital, with which he was to later build a fortune. The most valuable part of this tract of land was that lying east of Seventh Street, between Poplar Street on the south and Locust Street on the north. It is said that he was obliged to take this land in payment for $300 in credit which he had advanced to a customer while he was engaged in the mercantile business near the court house square.

Chauncey Rose had great faith in the growth and prosperity of this city and county. As an illustration of this faith, one can cite the building of the Prairie House at the present site of the Terre Haute House. This hostelry was completed in 1838, and at that time it was situated far out of the city proper. Some shook their heads and said, "It is rightly named, as it stands way out on the prairie." But time justified Mr. Rose's foresight in locating his hotel at the intersection of Main

Street and Seventh Street, the latter street being the section line highway, north and south. About this time Mr. Rose built his residence on the tract of ground lying north of Chestnut Street, at the corner of Seventh Street, at the present site of Indiana State Teachers College Laboratory School.

Chauncey Rose became one of the "Railway kings" of the West, and he was also interested in canals, being one of the stockholders and directors of the old Wabash and Erie Canal which passed through Terre Haute. His interest in transportation probably was two-fold: for one thing he was sincerely interested in promoting the growth of his adopted city, and he also wanted to improve the value of the land which he owned east of the early city. In both of these objectives, he was successful, for Mr. Condit in his early History of Terre Haute points out the transition of Terre Haute from a village to a prosperous city was chiefly due to Chauncey Rose. It was Mr. Rose who conceived and pushed with great zeal the building of the first railroad into this city, the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad. It was largely because of his efforts that this road was built by private subscription rather than by a grant of public land, which a majority of the stockholders favored.

He contributed very largely to the railroads from Evansville to Terre Haute, from Terre Haute to Crawfordsville, and from Terre Haute to Danville, Illinois, all of which were more indebted to him for their construction than to any other individual. He advocated zealously, for many years, a railroad from Terre Haute,

through Illinois, to St. Louis, and expended money liberally in making experimental surveys, although he took no part in the completion of the railroad.

In these transportation ventures, Mr. Rose associated himself with competent advisers and helpers, some of whom later became close friends. One such person, who with his family, has been important in the history of Rose Polytechnic Institute, was Charles R. Peddle. Mr. Peddle had held positions in the Railroad shops at Reading, Pennsylvania and Madison, Indiana, before becoming associated with Mr. Rose. Mr. Peddle had the technical knowledge and energy which exactly suited Chauncey Rose, and while Mr. Peddle was still a young man, he and Mr. Rose went to Boston to buy four railway engines. The responsibility of the purchase and transportation to Terre Haute was put upon Mr. Peddle, who arranged for the difficult task of transporting them and loading them on boats for the trip to Terre Haute. Until he died in 1893, Mr. Peddle continued in the service of the road in various capacities.

It has been said that while traveling back and forth over that part of the railroad between Terre Haute and Indianapolis supervising construction that the idea of an engineering college was born. Mr. Rose and his associates had great difficulty in getting men with technical training to come so far west at that time and remain until the road was completed. So great was the problem that Chauncey Rose decided there should be proper opportunities in the new West for the young men who wanted to study engineering.

As a matter of fact, Chauncey Rose had seriously contemplated the building and the founding of a college for the education of young women in and near Terre Haute. Mr. Condit explains this change in the following manner:

> It is known, possibly, to only a comparative few, that Mr. Chauncey Rose seriously contemplated founding and endowing a College for young ladies in Terre Haute. He gave the matter much thought as to its internal workings; also as to the plans and specifications of the buildings. He went so far as to make ample provisions for the same, in his will. But afterwards, he changed his mind, as every thinking man has a right to do, and instead, substituted for it, the Rose Polytechnic Institute, a school of technology for young men. The great success of this institution argues that Mr. Rose made no mistake in changing his purpose, and yet there is a lingering thought as to what might have been, had a Western Wellesley College been planted in the Mississippi Valley, on Fort Harrison prairie, in the town of Terre Haute.

For several years prior to 1874 Chauncey Rose considered the idea of founding a school in which the students would be taught the industrial sciences. He, himself, was an engineer by experience and inclination if not by formal training. His interests were in transportation and industry. It is natural, therefore, that he should consider as one of his major benefactions the establishment of a college for technical education. The state institutions which had been organized in the Middle West by 1870 leaned more strongly toward agriculture than toward engineering. And, as has been mentioned, he knew from his own experience that it was difficult to find men who had adequate and particular training in certain vocations of an engineering nature. Mr. Rose was, therefore, a pioneer in engineering education in this region as he had been a pioneer in settlement and business more than

fifty years earlier. With a number of trusted friends and business associates including Messrs. Josephus Collett, Firmin Nippert, Charles R. Peddle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, William A. Jones, Demas Deming, Ray G. Jenckes, General Charles Cruft, and Colonel William K. Edwards, Chauncey Rose formed a corporation on the tenth of September, 1874, known as the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, and entrusted its administration to the corporators under the title of managers.

One month later the Board of Managers was organized with the following officers: President, Chauncey Rose; Vice-President, Josephus Collett; Treasurer, Demas Deming; Secretary, William K. Edwards. At the same time a committee, comprising Messrs. Cruft, Peddle, Hobbs, Jones, and Collett was appointed to consider plans for carrying into effect the objects of the association.

In December of the same year, 1874, Mr. Rose made his first donation, a deed of conveyance of ten acres of land at what is now Thirteenth and Locust Streets, the present site of Gerstmeyer Technical High School. In addition to the land, personal securities in the amount of $100,000 were assigned to the Board. And later in the same month, Mr. Rose made a further gift of $86,000 in bonds of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company.

On September 11, 1875, one year after the incorporation of the college, the corner stone of its main building was laid. On the same day the name was changed by the Board of Managers to Rose Polytechnic Institute, in spite of persistent protest from the founder, but the desire, not only of his fellow Managers, but

also of his fellow citizens, that this benefaction should bear his own name at last overcame his objection, and reluctantly he gave his consent.

Construction of the buildings continued steadily, but in June,1877, Mr. Rose resigned as President of the Board because of ill health. In deference to his wishes, but most unwillingly, his fellow board members reluctantly accepted his resignation. Mr. Rose died on August 13th, 1877, at the age of eighty-three years. Prior to his death his gifts to the Institute had amounted to almost $350,000, and his will provided for a bequest of more than $100,000. In addition, as residuary legatee, the college received an amount which brought the aggregate of the founder's donations to considerably more than one-half million dollars.

Since none of Mr. Rose's six brothers, nor his sister, left any descendants, he outlived all his family. He was never married, and in his old age the wealth of his affections was turned to the founding of the school which bears his name today. As Dr. W. W. Parsons, late President of Indiana State Normal School, said at a Memorial Service in 1914, "Childless in life, he is the intellectual father of an ever-increasing number of young men. Mortal in flesh, he has achieved immortality in the spirit -- immortality here on earth."

Some delay was occasioned by the settlement of Mr. Rose's estate, and the Board felt it wise to wait until the funds in the legacy yielded about $25,000 income a year, but by early 1882 the Board felt it was ready to make plans to open the Institute. In

March, 1882, Dr. Charles O. Thompson, Principal of the Free Institute of Technology at Worcester, Massachusetts, was chosen as president of the faculty. Dr. Thompson was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a man of high scholarship, who had had invaluable experience in teaching in the field of technology. After selecting his faculty in the spring of 1882, Dr. Thompson sailed for Europe in July and spent several months' study of technical education in the older foreign schools. Bulletins announcing the courses to be offered at Rose were issued in the fall of 1882, and on March 6th candidates for admission were examined, and a class of twenty-five was selected.

On March 7th, 1883, inaugural exercises were held, and they were attended by many well-wishers of the new college. Besides the inaugural address of Dr. Thompson, talks were given by Colonel Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy in the Rutherford B. Hayes administration, General John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Moss, President of the State University, and Dr. Emerson E. White, President of Purdue University. Dr. Thompson explained in his talk that the course of study was to be four years in length, that the first year was to include a large amount of practice work -- work with the hands in the shops, that relatively more time was to be given to the humanities than in the usual engineering course, and that the course in civil engineering was to include a generous amount of work in the machine shop. Dr. Thompson believed in a sensible balance between theory and practice, and Rose students have benefited for more

than fifty years from the tradition he so wisely established.

Besides the president, Dr. Charles O. Thompson, the faculty at the opening of the school in 1883 included: Charles A. Colton, Late Assistant to the Professor of Mineralogy in the School of mines, Columbia College, New York, Professor of Chemistry; Edward Barnes, Graduate Student of Johns Hopkins University, Professor of the Higher Mathematics; Clarence A. Waldo, Late Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, Professor of Elementary Mathematics and Librarian; James A. Wickersham, Late Instructor in Kansas University, Professor of Languages; Edward S. Cobb, Late Assistant Superintendent of the American Paper Bag Company, Boston, Superintendent of Machine Shop; and William L. Ames, Late Student at Cincinnati School of Design, Professor of Drawing. These men had a deep respect for thoroughness. They knew that no engineer could be really successful unless he had a genuine understanding of the scientific principles underlying his work. So, to high scholastic standards this new faculty in a new college added a liberal requirement of courses in basic science and mathematics. That custom of giving a general engineering training instead of offering specialized courses in various narrow fields has been followed ever since in the plan of the curriculum. Dr. Thompson believed that a polytechnic institution should not be narrow in its outlook, for he said:

> The polytechnic is a professional school, and must concentrate itself upon its own special work; but the broader the base upon which it builds, the more massive the structure that can be reared. Whether the polytechnic

course shall rear an obelisk or a pyramid depends on the preparation of its students.

The studies included in the early curriculum were: algebra, geometry, trigonometry, descriptive geometry, integral calculus, physics, chemistry -- both general and analytical, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, mining, civil, topographical and mechanical engineering, freehand and mechanical drawing, the German and French languages, history, English literature, rhetoric, and logic.

When school opened in September, 1883, there were sixteen freshmen, twenty-six sophomores, and three juniors, the latter having followed Dr. Thompson from Worcester to Rose. These three men were the first graduates of Rose in the class of 1885; they were Samuel S. Early, Ozni P. Hood, and Benjamin McKeen.

From 1883 to 1887 the mechanical engineering course was the only one fully established. There was no regular professor of civil engineering, although instruction in it was given. In 1887 the civil engineering course was fully organized, and in 1889 the course in chemistry was fully established. By 1890 the demand for a special course in electricity led to a modification of the mechanical engineering course. A considerable amount of laboratory and class work in electricity was substituted for shop work, but a particular degree was not given, however, in electrical engineering at that time. In 1893 the electrical engineering course was established, and in 1898 a course in architecture. In order to meet the changing conditions and in

in 1895; and there was a gymnasium with locker rooms, rubbing rooms, and shower baths. But the ten acres composing the original gift proved too small for the needs of the institution, and as early as 1913 the decision was made to move the school to more commodious quarters, but the first World War and other contingencies prevented the execution of this plan until 1921, when building activities were begun on the new school plant, located five miles east of the downtown city on the old National Road. Chauncey Rose would probably be proud and happy today, if he could return, to see the original Rose Polytechnic Institute campus being used by a technical high school.

Thus the dream of a pioneer was fulfilled, and since the time of its establishment, about two thousand young men have graduated from the polytechnic school established by Chauncey Rose. In closing, I should like to quote in part from the closing lines of Dr. Charles O. Thompson's inaugural address:

> In this country Lawrence at Cambridge, Van Rensselaer at Troy, Sheffield at New Haven, Stevens at Hoboken, Boynton, Washburn, and Salisbury at Worcester, Rose at Terre Haute, Case at Cleveland and many others have said in tones which many generations will hear what they think of the value and importance of technical education, and have made the State the recipient and not the nurse of their bounty. . . . . .
>
> The city of Terre Haute will cherish none of her treasures longer than the memory of her princely benefactor; but her choicest heritage is the inalienable right to put upon his monument with a change of name the inscription which can be read at the grave of Copernicus in Warschau:
>
> TO CHAUNCEY ROSE, OUR FELLOW CITIZEN

order to improve the curriculum, modifications in all courses were made from time to time. The first master of science degree was granted in 1892 to Taro Tsuji of Tokio, Japan.

Requirements for admission to the Institute have been steadily increased. When the school was opened the minimum requirements for admission were equivalent to about two years of high school work. Examinations in arithmetic, United States history, geography, English grammar, composition, and algebra were held for entrance. In 1886 the requirements were advanced to an equivalent of at least three years of high school work, and plane geometry and more advanced algebra were added to the examination subjects. Since 1905 the requirements for admission have been graduation from a four-year high school course of study.

The original campus of Rose Polytechnic Institute was located at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets in Terre Haute. It was approximately ten acres in extent. At the time the site was selected it was thought to be sufficiently remote from the center of population to prevent diversion of students from their duties, but easy of access by graded and graveled streets, and by lines of street railway and Herdic stages. There was one large three-story academic building with a basement story for offices, recitation rooms, library, laboratories, models, cabinets, museum, etc; a two-story shop building for practice in wood and metals, including a smithy foundry, besides power and lighting and heating plants; a chemical laboratory, with office, store room, and recitation room; this building burned, however,

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ROSE POLYTECHNIC.

By Grace E. Davis.

Rose Polytechnic Institute is one of the beneficent gifts to Terre Haute, of Chauncey Rose. Mr. Rose, who had had a long and varied business career, had found his work hampered by a lack of training in his employes. This led to his determination to devote a large portion of his fortune to the founding of a school for the teaching of the industrial sciences.

He called into consultation some of his friends and together they formulated plans for such an institution. It was a difficult task, for at that time a school of that sort was practically unknown in America. On the tenth day of September, 1874, articles of incorporation were adopted for the establishment of "an institution for the intellectual and practical education of young men" to be be known as the "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science." One month later the board organized with Mr. Rose, president, Demas Deming, treasurer; and William K. Edwards, secretary.

The board included some of the most substantial men in the community and this high standard has always been maintained. A ten acre tract of land at Thirteenth and Locust streets was chosen and Mr. Isaac Hodgson, of Indianapolis, was elected the architect. The building contract was let to Messrs. McCormack and Sweeney of Columbus, Ind., and on the 11th of September the cornerstone was laid with suitable ceremony. The name was changed on the same day to "Rose Polytechnic Institute" over the protest of Mr. Rose.

Altogether Mr. Rose gave over $500,000 to the institution. The site was valued at $20,000, the main building $82,700 and a machine shop built in 1877 cost $14,400. Mr. Rose died on August 13, of 1877, and the institution became his residuary legatee. There was not enough money to purchase the expensive equipment required and to operate the school.

It was not until 1882 that the income had reached $25,000 and it was deemed advisable to open it. The articles of incorporation specify that instruction shall be given in the mechanical arts and sciences which include mechanical, electrical, civil, architectural and chemical engineering, mathematics, physics, drawing and machine design, English and modern languages round the course into an excellent education. Residents of Vigo county are given the preference in case the limit of numbers is reached—a moderate tuition fee may be charged only when absolutely necessary. The degree of bachelor of science is given to graduates and a master's degree for advanced work.

Dr. Thompson, President.

Dr. Charles O. Thompson, president of Worcester Institute of Technology was chosen first president. The school opened on March 7, 1883, at which time many men, famous in the scientific and educational world, were present. The first class included Samuel S. Early, Porter Ozni Hood and Benjamin McKeen, all of whom have reached high positions in their professions. Dr. Thompson was exceptionally well fitted to establish a technical school and it was a great loss to Rose when he died in 1885.

He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, who had been previously considered. He remained with the institution only three years, resigning to become superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey. Dr. Henry Turner Eddy was the third president serving between 1891-94. He went to the University of Minnesota as professor of engineering and mechanics. Prof. Clarence A. Waldo, professor of mathematics, served as acting president during 1885-86 and again in 1889-90. Dr. Carl Leo Mees acted as president during 1890-91 and 1894-95, when he was made president serving until 1919, when he retired as president emeritus.

Upon the retirement of Dr. Mees, Dr. John White, who had been vice-president between 1911-19, became acting president.

In 1921 Dr. Philip B. Woodworth was made president; he remained only until 1923, when Professor Frank C. Wagner, who had served as vice-president during 1922, became acting president and in 1924 president. He was killed by an interurban car at the entrance to the campus on Nov. 21, 1928. Since his death Prof. John B. Peddle has been acting president. Other members of the faculty who served as vice president are Dr. Thomas Gray, from 1891-1908, and Prof. Malvern Abijah Howe, 1909-1911.

Many generous persons have made gifts or bequests to the institution. Among them are: Josephus Collett, for the endowment of a chair of dynamic engineering, $75,000; Susan K. (Hemenway) Francis, the Sarah A. Hemenway memorial fund, $400,000; Wm. S. Rea, specified bequest, $100,000; Wm. S. Rea, residiary interest, which will amount to approximately $300,000; James McGregor, residiary interest, $120,000; Demas Deming, for permanent endowment fund, $100,000; Demas Deming, bequest for a memorial building, $100,000; alumni of institute, for building fund, $172,000; alumni of institute, for endowment fund, $44,000; Terre Haute citizens, to building fund, $176,000; Terre Haute citizens, to endowment fund,

Locomotives, not made by railroad companies ... 91,732 46,611 83,894 83,894 83,894 16,822 31,849 (2) 8.6 95.5 44.4 323.1 20.0 48.1

TABLE 31.—VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, IN CENSUS YEARS, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, BY CENSUS PERIODS: 1899 TO 1923—Continued

[See note at head of this table, p. 141]

INDUSTRY	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)								PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE (—)						
	Excluding data for establishments with products valued at less than $5,000			Including data for establishments with products valued at $500 or more					24-year period, 1899–1923	Intercensal period					
	1923	1921	1919	1919	1914	1909	1904	1899		1919–1923 [1]	1921–1923	1919–1921 [1]	1914–1919 [2]	1909–1914	1904–1909	1899–1904
Liquors and beverages	150,537	134,657	378,539	381,119	525,891	488,183	361,405	289,083	−47.5	−60.2	11.8	64.4	−27.5	7.7	35.1	25.0
Liquors, malt, including cereal beverages [13]	49,238	67,034	285,098	285,112	312,425	278,134	223,436	185,317	−73.4	−82.7	−26.5	−76.5	−8.7	12.3	24.5	20.6
Mineral and soda waters	79,919	54,492	64,382	66,743	31,622	27,042	20,249	14,704	463.3	24.1	46.7	−15.4	111.1	16.9	33.5	37.7
Chemicals and allied products	2,002,782	1,466,033	1,860,007	1,862,624	712,289	595,555	441,601	310,235	546.6	7.7	36.6	−21.1	161.5	19.6	34.9	42.3
Petroleum refining	368,647	345,270	384,623	384,625	71,096	37,725	35,618	21,070	1,648.8	−4.2	6.8	−10.2	441.0	88.5	5.9	69.0
Chemicals and acids [14]	326,679	211,959	309,416	309,456	77,084	58,093	37,339	25,629	1,175.0	5.6	54.1	−31.5	301.5	32.7	55.6	45.7
Druggists' preparations, patent medicines and compounds, perfumery and cosmetics, and drug grinding	261,083	201,260	220,095	221,646	103,897	94,118	80,063	57,835	354.5	18.6	29.7	−8.6	113.3	10.4	17.6	38.4
Gas, illuminating and heating	258,977	208,943	171,690	171,728	143,459	114,386	87,965	55,112	369.9	50.8	23.9	21.7	19.7	25.4	30.0	59.6
Oils	74,289	54,539	145,050	145,117	48,848	43,923	29,797	24,312	205.6	−48.8	36.2	−62.4	197.1	11.2	47.4	22.6
Paint and varnish	155,186	102,912	123,168	123,234	57,159	45,874	31,014	24,824	525.5	26.0	50.8	−16.4	115.6	24.6	47.9	24.9
Fertilizers	55,109	35,397	96,082	96,103	45,241	34,438	17,253	15,699	251.4	−42.6	55.7	−63.2	112.4	31.4	99.6	9.9
Coke, not including gas-house coke	162,893	52,522	92,243	92,249	30,137	31,672	21,844	15,919	923.4	76.6	210.1	−43.1	206.1	−4.8	45.0	37.2
Soap	102,857	89,839	78,159	78,221	39,075	39,179	24,649	[15] 20,088	412.5	31.6	14.5	14.9	100.2	−.3	58.9	22.7
Explosives	35,533	28,531	46,564	46,564	15,806	17,328	12,399	6,790	423.3	−23.7	24.5	−38.7	194.6	−8.8	39.8	82.6
Turpentine and rosin	26,194	17,102	38,937	39,121	15,454	20,384	20,162	14,159	85.9	−32.7	53.2	−56.1	153.1	−24.2	1.1	42.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	971,751	597,125	672,206	676,958	375,427	347,945	268,081	185,513	427.6	44.6	62.7	−11.2	80.3	7.9	29.8	44.5
Glass	196,183	127,435	171,104	171,104	77,068	59,976	53,462	39,809	393.0	14.7	53.9	−25.5	122.0	28.5	12.2	34.3
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products [16]	312,352	185,762	195,421	196,148	118,753	123,248	102,445	72,613	331.6	59.8	68.1	−4.9	65.2	−3.6	20.3	41.1
Cement	163,332	101,267	95,755	95,755	49,769	33,861	17,658	(17)	.....	70.6	61.3	5.8	92.4	47.0	91.8	.....
Marble and stone work	124,655	84,174	78,156	79,641	69,253	75,696	58,275	[18] 42,121	201.6	59.5	48.1	7.7	15.0	−8.5	29.9	38.4
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated	22,008	14,652	29,726	29,797	5,746	2,639	2,570	2,071	964.7	−26.0	50.2	−50.7	418.6	117.7	2.7	24.1

Nonferrous metals and their products	947,128
	580,278
	846,503
	850,259
	393,690
	348,344
	282,842
	219,460
	335.5
	11.9
	63.2
	31.5
	116.0
	13.0
	32.5
	20.3

$170,000; general education board, to endowment fund, $100,000, Anton and Herman Hulman, 123 acres of land, the present site of the institution.

As the school grew, lack of room become a serious problem, resulting in its removal in 1922 to the tract of rolling land about two miles east of the city on the north side of the National road, which had been donated by Anton and Herman Hulman. One unit of the projected group of buildings was constructed; it covers over two acres of floor space and now houses all departments. The Demas and Sarah C. Deming memorial dormitory, gift of Demas Deming, was erected in 192[illegible]. It is located near the main buildings on a ridge overlooking the lake and athletic field. It accommodates 52 students and furnishes cafeteria service at noon to all the students.

A gold medal, established by Mrs. S. A. Heminway, is awarded annually to the senior having the highest standing for the entire course. A bronze replica of it is given to the student with the highest standing in the freshman year.

Thirty scholarships are awarded each year—eight from a fund of $100,000 left for the purpose, by James McGregor; they amount to $150 a year and are open to students irrespective of residence, but for the present preference is given to non-residents of Vigo county.

W. S. Rea set aside $50,000 for 21 scholarships of $125 each for residents of Vigo county; four of them are reserved for the senior class, a like number for the junior and sophomore classes. Seven are awarded to freshmen and two general scholarships open to all classes.

The scholarships for the freshman class are apportioned one each to the four city high schools, the three remaining ones are open to any high school in the county. The basis for all scholarships is scholastic attainment.

Since the establishment of a reserve officers' training course in 1916 there has been a scholarship amounting to $150, called the Citizens' military training camp scholarship. It is awarded to the young man in attendance the previous summer at the training camp in the Fifth corps area, who is recommended by the commanding officer of the camp. The expenses of a student attending the camp are paid by the government in addition to which he is paid 70 cents a day while in attendance.

A student who has been admitted to the advanced course receives from the war department commutation of subristence amounting to 30 cents a day for two years, including vacation, except during time spent at camp.

A student in the advanced course receives $36 for a uniform, which becomes his property. Uniforms are lent to other students by the government. The rank of second lieutenant is given to the students of the advanced grade upon their graduation from the school.

The course is that of military engineering and three officers are detailed by the war department to administer it.

Loan funds have also been provided by bequests from Miss Susan K. Francis and James McGregor—there is, too, a small alumni loan fund.

There were 1,294 graduates in 1930. A monthly magazine The Rose Technic, is published and an annual called the Modulus.

There have been many student organizations—an orchestra was established in 1889, under the leadership of a student, Mr. S. E. Johannsen, which was later directed by Hugh McGibney, of Indianapolis. A glee club, under the direction of Mrs. Carrie B. Adams, flourished for several years; both of these organizations were justly celebrated. A student council was established in 1899 and Tech clubs are maintained in many cities where alumni retain their loyalty to Rose. National fraternities having chapters at the school are: Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Nu, Theta Kappa Nu, Theta Xi and Alpha Chi Sigma En.

Rose has from the first had a reputation for thoroughness and worth so that employers come here to select men and it often happens that graduates are all placed by commencement day.

This high standing is owing to the unusual quality of the members of the faculty — many of them being men of international fame. Some of the most noteworthy of these are: Dr. Thompson, Dr. Mendenhall, Dr. Gray, Dr. Mees and Professor Wagner, brief biographies of whom are appended.

Charles Oliver Thompson, A. M. Ph. D., was born Sept. 25, 1836, in East Windsor, Conn., where his father, William Thompson, D. D., was a professor in a Connecticut theological seminary. He attended East Windsor academy and Dartmouth college, graduating from the latter in 1858. He was especially proficient in chemistry and mechanical philosophy. The degree of master of arts was conferred upon him in 1861 and that of doctor of philosophy in 1870.

He began teaching in the district schools at an early age and continued at intervals during his student years.

After graduation he became principal of Peachem academy in Vermont, where he remained until 1864.

TABLE 31.—VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, IN CENSUS YEARS, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, BY CENSUS PERIODS: 1899 TO 1923—Continued

[See note at head of this table, p. 141]

INDUSTRY	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)								PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE (−)						
	Excluding data for establishments with products valued at less than $5,000			Including data for establishments with products valued at $500 or more					24-year period, 1899–1923	Intercensal period					
	1923	1921	1919	1919	1914	1909	1904	1899		1919–1923 [1]	1921–1923	1919–1921 [1]	1914–1919 [2]	1909–1914	1904–1909	1899–1904
Miscellaneous industries—Contd.															
Ammunition	23,768	16,344	49,936	49,936	14,563	10,601	9,230	5,591	325.1	−52.4	45.4	−67.3	242.9	37.4	13.6	66.9
Instruments, professional and scientific	45,034	28,806	38,532	38,642	11,913	7,586	4,028	3,490	1,194.3	16.9	56.3	−25.2	224.4	57.0	88.3	15.4
Optical goods	35,350	27,772	35,828	35,933	11,582	7,548	3,797	3,110	1,040.4	−1.3	27.3	−22.5	210.2	53.3	98.8	22.1
Mattresses and bed springs, not elsewhere specified	46,085	32,568	34,489	34,744	16,318	15,300	12,429	7,729	500.5	33.6	41.5	−5.6	112.9	6.7	23.1	60.8
Roofing materials	28,822	31,180	33,276	33,307	10,373	6,746	9,029	6,805	323.8	−13.4	−7.6	−6.3	221.1	53.8	−25.3	32.7
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	34,677	27,022	31,276	31,463	9,230	6,967	7,135	4,985	600.0	10.9	28.3	−13.6	240.9	32.5	−2.4	43.1
Paving materials	46,614	36,655	29,371	29,721	21,515	2,751	2,367	2,354	1,903.7	58.7	27.2	24.8	38.1	682.1	16.2	.6
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	42,075	34,991	30,150	30,203	11,140	8,903	4,947	2,938	1,364.9	42.5	22.8	16.1	171.1	25.1	80.0	68.4
Signs and advertising novelties	44,583	34,537	26,813	27,271	15,733	8,837	(7)	(7)	-------	66.3	29.1	28.8	73.3	78.0	-------	-------
Toys and games	32,237	20,922	25,647	25,816	7,978	4,710	3,289	2,345	1,283.8	25.7	54.1	−18.4	223.6	69.4	43.2	40.3
Buttons	19,550	16,128	24,850	25,095	12,010	13,167	6,990	4,893	303.7	−21.3	21.2	−35.1	109.0	−8.8	88.4	42.9

[1] Based on figures shown in left-hand column for 1919.
[2] The figures shown in the right-hand column for 1919 were used in calculating the percentages in this column.
[3] Prior to 1914, the manufacture of ice cream was not included except in cases where it was made a subsidiary product in the manufacture of confectionery or some other class of product for which statistics were collected.
[4] "Condensed milk" included in "Butter and cheese."
[5] "Roasting and grinding of peanuts," included in "Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding."
[6] Title changed to "Corn sirup, corn oil, and starch."
[7] Not shown separately.
[8] The following industries, formerly a part of "Foundry and machine-shop products," are now treated as separate industries: "Machine tools," "Steel barrels, drums, and tanks," "Textile machinery and parts," and the tempering and welding of iron and steel prior to 1919; "Engines—steam, gas, and water," and "Pumps, steam and power," prior to 1914; "Automobile repairing" in 1909 and 1904; "Iron and steel—cast-iron pipe," prior to 1909; "Locomotives," and "Stoves and furnaces," prior to 1904. The percentages have been computed from comparable figures. (See p. 124.)
[9] Included in "Foundry and machine-shop products."
[10] "Pumps, not including power pumps" included in "Pumps, steam and other power."
[11] Includes "Show cases."
[12] Includes "Window and door screens and weather strips."
[13] "Cereal beverages" only.
[14] "Coal-tar products" included 1899–1923, and "Ferro-alloys (electric-furnace)" for 1923, 1921, and 1914.
[15] Includes "Candles."
[16] Includes "Sand-lime brick."
[17] "Cement" included with "Lime."
[18] Includes "Artificial stone products."
[19] Because of a change in classification, statistics not comparable.
[20] Not called for on schedule.
[21] Repairing included prior to 1923.
[22] Includes "Airplanes, seaplanes, airships, and parts."
[23] Includes "Photographic apparatus," and "Motion pictures."
[24] Includes "Pianos," "Organs," and "Organ materials."

TABLE 32.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, BY CENSUS YEARS, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, BY CENSUS PERIODS: 1899 TO 1923

between 1864-68 he was principal of Catting public high school from which position he went to the Worcester Free Institute of Industrial Science; there he filled the chair of chemistry. At the same time he worked out a course of scientific and technical instruction for which there was no model in this country; eight months were spent studying institution of a similar character in Europe before he undertook the work.

The success which he soon attained brought him immediate prominence and it was natural that the local board should look to him for advice. The board followed his instructions in planning Rose, so when he finally agreed to undertake the organization of the new school, he was able to carry it on without loss of time.

He became president in 1883, opening the institution on March 7 of the same year. He put an intensive energy into the work and overtaxed his strength to such an extent that, when seized with an illness, he died on March 17, 1885. During the two years of his incumbency he had won the respect and admiration of all who came in contact with him and the devotion of the students under him. The impress of his fine character and unusual mentality put a lasting stamp upon the institution.

Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, Ph. D., L. L. D., Sc. D. was the second president of Rose. He was born near Hanoverton, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1841. He received a common school education. Such was his aptitude in mathematics and natural science that he fitted himself in them to such a degree as to become famous.

In 1868 he became a teacher in the public schools of Columbus, O. In 1870 he was made professor of physical sciences in the high school of that city and three years later was selected as professor of physics in the Ohio State university where he served until 1878.

Goes To Japan.

From there he went to Japan to take the chair of the same science in the Imperial university at Tokio. During the years he was connected with this university he organized the special course of physics and a physical laboratory besides making some very notable experiments—the measurement of the mass of the earth, wave lengths of the solar spectrum, etc. He became interested in earthquakes and was one of the founders of the Seismological society of Tokio. He was one of the American professors, who in addition to their duties in the university, lectured in temples and theaters. This movement resulted in the establishment of the first lecture hall in Japan.

He returned to Ohio university in 1881, leaving again in '84 to become chief of the U. S. signal corps. While at the university he organized the Ohio state weather service, of which he was the director. He put into operation a system of weather signals for display on railroad trains which was used in Canada as well as the United States for several years.

In Washington he organized a physical laboratory; while there he established the first stations in the United States for the systematic observation of earthquakes and made, in 1886, a notable study of the earthquake at Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Mendenhall came to Rose in 1886, but in 1889 the president of the United States called him to become superintendent of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey. He returned to active educational work in 1894, becoming president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Mass., where he remained until ill health forced him to retire in 1901.

During his government service he was also superintendent of weights and measures, a member of the U. S. lighthouse board, the Behring sea commission, Alaska boundary commission and chairman of the Massachusetts highway commission.

During all these years he was continuously called upon to lecture, as he was exceptionally successful in interpreting scientific thought to the layman.

He was given degrees from four institutions and received many honors, among them gold medals from the National Educational society of Japan and from Franklin Institute and a bronze medal from Rose. He was a member of a large number of learned and scientific societies and the author of many papers of a scientific nature and of a book published in 1887, "A Century of Electricity." He was decorated with Order of the Sacred Treasures, second class, in Japan in 1911.

After a sojourn in Europe between 1901-12 he returned to his native state making his home in Ravenna. His death occurred on March 23, 1924, closing a remarkable career which lent distinction to any institution with which he was connected.

Dr. Thomas Gray, B. S. Ph. D. was another man of great distinction, who was connected with Rose. He was born in Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland, on Feb. 4, 1850. After completing his elementary education, he was apprenticed in handicraft for several years, then entered the University of Glasgow. He was gradu[illegible] in 1878 as B. Sc. and became ex[illegible]mental scholar under

TABLE 32.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, BY CENSUS YEARS, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, BY CENSUS PERIODS: 1899 TO 1923—Continued

[See note at head of this table, p. 147]

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS								PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE (−)						
	Excluding data for establishments with products valued at less than $5,000			Including data for establishments with products valued at $500 or more					24-year period, 1899–1923	Intercensal period					
	1923	1921	1919	1919	1914	1909	1904	1899		1919–1923 [1]	1921–1923	1919–1921 [1]	1914–1919 [2]	1909–1914	1904–1909	1899–1904
Bluing	188	226	355	360	254	313	206	220	−13.3	−47.0	−16.8	−36.3	41.7	−18.8	51.9	−6.4
Bone, carbon, and lamp black	1,303	826	676	675	339	228	200	85	1,432.6	93.0	57.7	22.4	99.1	48.7	14.0	135.3
Bookbinding and blank-book making	20,728	17,465	20,126	20,361	21,693	19,938	17,713	15,971	31.3	3.0	18.7	−13.2	−6.1	8.8	12.6	10.9
Boot and shoe cut stock, exclusive of those produced in boot and shoe factories	7,133	7,049	9,703	9,715	7,819	6,693	5,936	6,155	16.0	−26.5	1.2	−27.4	24.2	16.8	12.8	−3.6
Boot and shoe findings, exclusive of that produced in boot and shoe factories	7,865	5,917	8,906	8,941	6,714	6,488	4,434	3,246	143.2	−11.7	32.9	−33.6	33.2	3.5	46.3	36.6
Boots and shoes, not including rubber boots and shoes	225,216	183,502	210,991	211,049	191,555	185,116	149,924	141,830	58.8	6.7	22.7	−13.0	10.2	3.5	23.5	5.7
Boots and shoes, rubber	29,435	23,888	32,875	32,875	18,687	17,612	18,991	14,391	104.4	−10.5	23.2	−27.3	75.9	6.1	−7.3	32.0
Boxes, cigar	5,101	4,657	5,189	5,218	5,835	6,115	6,282	4,609	11.3	−1.7	9.5	−10.3	−10.6	−4.6	−2.7	36.3
Boxes, paper and other, not elsewhere specified	56,855	46,242	55,778	55,862	45,311	39,514	32,082	27,653	105.8	1.9	23.0	−17.1	23.3	14.7	23.2	16.0
Boxes, wooden packing, except cigar boxes	39,154	32,595	42,325	42,445	38,548	35,449	30,329	21,999	78.4	−7.5	20.1	−23.0	10.1	8.7	16.9	37.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products	64,713	39,830	74,998	75,051	40,306	40,618	33,168	27,166	138.4	−13.7	62.5	−46.9	86.2	−.8	22.5	22.1
Bread and other bakery products	162,613	148,500	140,477	141,592	124,052	100,216	81,278	60,192	172.4	15.8	9.5	5.7	14.1	23.8	23.3	35.0
Brick and tile, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	102,723	68,579	76,347	76,915	100,182	[12] 76,528	[12] 66,021	[12] 61,979	21.0	34.5	49.4	−9.9	−23.2		15.9	6.5
Brooms	4,730	4,302	6,206	6,313	5,642	5,199	11,425	10,346		−23.8	9.9	−30.7	11.9	8.5	6.4	10.4
Brushes	8,719	6,460	7,925	7,968	7,213	6,954				10.0	35.0	−18.5	10.5	3.7		
Butter	20,782	18,506	17,603	17,641	14,149	11,563	9,530	[12] 12,799		18.1	12.3	5.1	24.7	22.4	21.3	
Butter, reworking	[14]	[5]	47	47	304	295	404	148					−84.5	3.1	−27.0	173.0
Buttons	11,860	9,686	15,439	15,577	14,511	16,427	10,567	8,685	37.8	−23.2	22.4	−37.3	7.3	−11.7	55.5	21.7
Candles	746	609	537	541	387	539	816	[14]		38.9	22.5	13.4	39.5	−28.2	−33.9	
Canning and preserving, fish	8,030	6,916	11,188	11,248	9,069	7,260	5,154	11,263	−28.3	−28.2	16.1	−38.2	24.0	24.9	40.9	−54.2
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	57,178	38,668	59,771	60,865	50,325	40,492	39,988	37,189	56.7	−4.3	47.9	−35.3	20.9	24.3	1.3	7.5
Canning and preserving, oysters	1,114	1,030	1,176	1,189	2,087	2,666	3,291	1,335	5.0	−5.3	8.2	−12.4	−43.0	−21.7	−19.0	146.5
Card cutting and designing	1,207	762	1,140	1,148	517	525	696	325	274.0	5.9	58.4	−33.2	122.1	−1.5	−24.6	114.2
Cardboard, not made in paper mills	1,176	1,157	1,425	1,425	1,159	925	586	626	87.8	−17.5	1.6	−18.8	23.0	25.3	57.8	−6.4
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	35,217	22,922	22,933	22,933	31,309	33,307	33,221	28,411	24.0	53.6	53.6	0.0	−26.8	−6.0	.3	16.9
Carpets, rag	2,041	1,576	1,868	2,016	2,130	1,982	1,736	1,318	67.2	9.3	29.5	−15.6	−5.4	7.5	14.2	31.7
Carriage and wagon materials	1,983	2,747	6,480	6,509	11,087	17,388	17,160	15,387	−87.1	−69.4	−27.8	−57.6	−41.3	−36.2	1.3	11.5
Carriages and sleds, children's	8,324	5,460	6,678	6,686	5,900	5,300	4,003	2,726	205.6	24.6	52.5	−18.2	13.3	11.3	32.4	46.8
Carriages and wagons, including repairs [16]	7,740	7,797	17,583	18,173	41,304	52,540	60,722	58,425	−86.3	−56.0	−.7	−55.7	−56.0	−21.4	−13.5	3.9

Lord Kelvin, then Sir William Thompson. Soon after graduation he received the Cleland gold medal of the university for "an experimental determination of magnetic movements in the absolute measurements."

He went to the university of Tokio as professor of telegraph engineering and demonstrator in the physical laboratory, in 1879. While there he was associated with many distinguished scientists in the study of earthquakes and invented apparatus to carry on the work. He returned to Scotland in 1881 and resumed his work with Lord Kelvin assisting in the manufacture and laying of two Atlantic cables for the Commercial company.

After this work was finished he became Lord Kelvin's assistant and helped him design and make the Kelvin balances. During these years he wrote many scientific papers and prepared the articles in the encyclopaedia Britannica on the electrical telegraph and telephones. Dr. Mendenhall had known him in Japan and brought him to Rose in 1888. He was the first professor of dynamic engineering and organized the department, designing many of the appliances himself.

He continued to carry on experiments and to publish papers and in 1891 he prepared the definitions for the electrical and magnetic terms for the Century dictionary. One of the most famous of his publications was the Smithsonian physical tables published in 1896 and revised several times. A list of his scientific papers may be found in the Rose Polytechnic Institute Memorial volume, 1874-1909. He continued his connection with the school until his death on Dec. 19, 1908. Dr. Gray was much admired and respected by students and citizens: he was very unassuming in manner. He was short of stature with a massive head and his Scotch accent was quite noticeable.

Dr. C. L. Mees.

Dr. Carl Leo Mees was born in Columbus, O., May 20, 1853. He graduated from Ohio university and in 1875 completed the course at Starlind Medical college, meanwhile holding the position of assistant chemist of the Ohio geological survey (1870-75.) From that date he was professor of chemistry in the Louisville Boys' high school. During 1881 and 1882 he studied at the Imperial university in Berlin and at South Kensington, England. He came back to Ohio university where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy.

He came to Rose in 1887 as adjunct professor of physics, served as acting president in 1890-91 and again in 1894 and '95. He was elected president in 1895 and continued as such until his retirement in 1919, when he became president emeritus.

Frank Caspar Wagner, A. M. D. Sc., was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 15, 1864. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1884. He was employed at the Thomson-Houston Electrical Co., between 1886-89; became assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Michigan and in 1896 he was made associate professor of steam engineering. That same year he came to Rose as professor of steam engineering. From 1904-1920 he was professor of mechanical engineering and was elected president of the institution in 1920, remaining in that office until his death, Nov. 21, 1928. Dr. Wagner carried on important research work besides performing his duties as president and found time to do much civic and church work besides.

One of those to direct the early destines of Rose Polytechnic was Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, who served long and faithfully, and retired about 1900.

(Continued Tomorrow)

HOMELESS ORPHAN'S LIFE IS SAVED BY STRANGER

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies	57.3	102.5	17.7	18.5	6.8	4.9	12.1	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	102.5	17.7	18.5	6.8	4.9	12.1	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272
Cars, electric-railroad, not including ations of railroad companies	17.7	18.5	6.8	4.9	12.1	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163
Cars, steam-railroad, not including ations of railroad companies	18.5	6.8	4.9	12.1	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279
Cash registers and calculating machi	6.8	4.9	12.1	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925
Cement	4.9	12.1	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925	
Charcoal, not including production	12.1	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925		
lumber and wood distillation indu	399.1	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925			
Cheese	7,023	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925				
Chemicals	11,002	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925					
Chewing gum	22,418	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925						
China decorating, not including done in potteries	26,384	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925							
Chocolate and cocoa products	31,272	31,163	35,279	34,925								
Cleaning and polishing preparation	31,163	35,279	34,925									
Clocks	35,279	34,925										
Cloth, sponging and refinishing	34,925											
Clothing, horse												
Clothing, men's												
Clothing, men's, buttonholes												
Clothing, women's												
Coal-tar products												
Coffee and spice, roasting and grind												
Coffins, burial cases, and undert goods												
Coke, not including gas-house coke												
Collars and cuffs, men's												
Combs and hairpins, not made from or rubber												
Condensed milk												
Confectionery and ice cream												
Cooperage												
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work												
Cordage and twine												
Cordials and flavoring sirups												
Cork, cutting												
Corsets												
Cotton goods												
Cotton lace												
Cotton small wares												
Crucibles												
Cutlery and edge tools												
Dairymen's, poultrymen's, and apia supplies												
Dental goods												
Drug grinding												
Druggists' preparations												

See footnotes at end of Table 34

Faculty Members at Polytechnic

Harry Hamby.

FEW colleges of universities can match Rose Polytechnic here for the average length of service of instructors connected with the faculty of the school. The history of the institution has been the history of loyal and faithful service on the part of the educators connected therewith.

In the forty some years of the Polytechnic's existence, there have been innumerable names associated with the faculty which have stood for the highest ideals in scientific training, and for great sacrifices for the young students entering its halls. The present faculty consists of the following:

Frank C. Wagner.

Frank C. Wagner, president of Rose Polytechnic institute, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 5, 1864. His early education was received in the public schools of Ann Arbor. He graduated from the University of Michigan at the age of 19 with the degree of master of arts and had the distinction, for a number of years, of being the youngest person to obtain the master's degree from the university. He completed the course in mechanical engineering in one additional year.

In 1886 Mr. Wagner entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric company of Lynn, Mass., the company which later was merged with the Edison company to form the General Electric company. During the last year and a half of his connection with the Thomson-Houston company he was engineer in charge of the company's work in the republic of Mexico.

In 1890 Mr. Wagner was appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan. In addition to teaching, Mr. Wagner engaged in outside professional work. In conjunction with Professor M. E. Cooley and John R. Allen, he made elaborate tests of a Nordberg pumping engine at Grand Rapids, Mich., the results of which were published in the Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for 1900. He also made some experimental tests upon Stirling boilers to settle disputed points in patent litigation and gave expert testimony relating thereto. As a result he was drawn into the field of patent litigation and has devoted a large share of his free time ever since to this work.

In 1896, Professor Wagner left the University of Michigan to come to Rose Polytechnic institute as associate professor of steam and electrical engineering. He continued his outside professional work, specializing in steam engineering and problems of heat transfer. Some experimental work done in connection with patent litigation led to the publication of a paper on heat transfer at high temperatures in the transasactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1905. This paper called attention to the high rates of heat transfer which can be obtained by raising the temperature of the radiating surfaces in commercial furnaces, and helped to bring about the great increases in boiler capacity which have since taken place.

In conjunction with Mr. W. C. Ely, Professor Wagner designed the first of the rotary puddling furnaces at the Highland Iron and Steel company's mill. In 1916, Professor Wagner made the first scientific tests of the so-called pipeless furnace. These tests were made in the old Chauncey Rose home, which has recently been demolished. They were used in a hotly contested litigation over the patent rights to this type of furnace.

The most important litigation, from the standpoint of the magnitude of the financial interests involved, in which Prof. Wagner has engaged, related to an apparatus for producing gasoline from gas oil. Professor Wagner and Dr. W. F. Rittman of Carnegie Institute of Technology spent most of their spare time for nearly three years in experimental investigations bearing on the case.

During the war, Professor Wagner was appointed engineer of the United States fuel administration.

In 1923, Mr. Wagner was elected to the presidency of Rose Polytechnic institute and, at his inauguration in June, 1924, the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred upon him.

Dr. Wagner is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, member of the Indiana Engineering society, and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Education.

Dr. Wagner has also been active in local affairs. He is a member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis club, the Terre Haute Country club and is vice-president of the Welfare League.

John B. Peddle.

John B. Peddle, professor of ma-

Aneroid Barometer
From J. M. Turner Oct 1925
Rose Hulman
Community Affairs File
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
1927

chine design, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1868. He received his education in the public schools of this place and at the Rose Polytechnic institute, from which he was graduated in 1888.

His first employment was with the Thomson-Houston Electric company at Lynn, Mass., where, after a short time on what was then called the "expert" course, he was transferred to the instrument room. In this place his work was mainly calibrating instruments and doing special testing.

In the spring of 1890 he went to Philadelphia in the employ of the Dodge Coal Storage company. After a short time in the office he was sent out on jobs of erecting coal storage plants at Junction and Plainfield, N. J., and at Salem, Mass.

In the summer of 1891 he entered the hydraulic works of Henry B. Worthington at Brooklyn, N. Y. The work here was mainly in the testing and erecting departments and in the drafting room.

He returned to Terre Haute in January, 1894, to take a position as instructor in the department of drawing. In 1896 he was made assistant professor of machine design and later full professor, which position he holds at this time.

He was married in 1897 to Miss Alice E. Oney of Nashville, Tenn., and has two children.

He has made a number of contributions to the technical press on subjects relating to his work and has published a book on nomography called the "Construction of Graphical Charts."

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Association of University Professors.

John White.

John White, professor of chemical engineering and chemistry at Rose, was born on a Maryland farm in 1866 and spent his early years there engaged in the multifarious duties that fall to the lot of a farmer's son. His early education was obtained in a country school where discipline, as well as training, was inculcated through a liberal use of the rod. Later, becoming fired with the desire for a college education, he entered a private preparatory school in Charleston, W. Va., where it was his good fortune to have as his science teacher, a young graduate from the University of Virginia. It was through the inspiration of this young man that he decided upon chemistry as his profession and, seeking the best possible training in that field, he entered the Johns Hopkins university in 1884 and received his A. B. degree there in 1888. He was not satisfied with this and, after devoting three more years to advanced study in the field of chemistry, physics and mineralogy, he was awarded his Ph. D. degree in 1891. Ten years later he spent a year in further study in his chosen field in the universities of Leipzig and Zurich.

Following immediately upon his graduation, in 1901, he accepted a position as instructor in chemistry at Cornell university, remaining there until 1893, when he went to the University of Nebraska as instructor; later, as professor of chemistry. In 1903, he came to Rose as head of the chemistry department. In 1908, he was instrumental in establishing the course in chemical engineering at Rose, the third college in point of time, to recognize and undertake the training of young men in this highly important field of engineering.

Dr. White is the author of a text book in chemistry and has contributed numerous articles to the technical journals upon chemical subjects. He has been for many years engaged in consulting and analytical work in the field of chemical engineering and chemistry and has taken part as an expert in a number of important litigations involving scientific facts.

Dr. White is a member of the Beta Theta Pi and the Alphi Chi Sigma fraternities, also of the Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific society. He holds membership in the American Chemical society, German Chemical society, Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science, member American Association of Engineers and of the Royal Arcanum.

Robert L. McCormick.

Robert L. McCormick, professor of civil and architectural engineering, was born near Charlestown, Ind., receiving his early education in the public schools of Franklin and Indianapolis, Ind. He attended Franklin college and later took one year as a special student in mathematics at Indiana university, from which he entered Rose Polytechnic institute as a sophomore, graduating in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering.

He also received as prizes for scholarship one hundred dollars in gold, the Heminway gold medal and a scholarship. Later he was given the degrees of master of science and civil engineer from Rose Polytechnic for thesis and professional record. During the summer of 1897 he took post-graduate work in mathematics at Chicago university.

Professor McCormick began teaching at Rose in September, 1891, and for thirty-four years, with the exception of one year, 1918-1919, when he was engaged in consulting work, he has been connected with

the faculty in various capacities: As instructor in civil engineering and mathematics, assistant professor in civil engineering and mathematics, associate professor civil engineering and mathematics, professor of mechanics, professor of structural engineering and professor of civil and architectural engineering, his present position.

In addition to his work in teaching he has devoted much of the time in summers in engineering work, being engaged in part by the United States Coast and Geodetic survey, the Bedford Belt railroad and Southern Indiana railway, city engineer's office, city of Terre Haute, Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad, Chicago, and Pittsburgh testing laboratory, Chicago. Since 1903 his vacation periods were of a consulting nature in civil and mining engineering.

Expert reports made by Professor McCormick include reports on valuation of coal property near Collinsville, Ill., for the Pensylvania railroad, report on pavement for Eldorado, Ill., report on roads in Kentucky for the Louisville-Courier Journal, report on bridge ratings for the C. C. C. & St. L. railway, report on the sewer system at Worthington, Ind., as expert for the circuit judge of Greene county, and a report on the Terre Haute cyclone of 1913 for the Engineering News of New York.

As a consulting engineer he has been employed to design concrete arches, gravel washing plants, a sewer system for Tell City, Ind., steel mill buildings for the Hoosier Rolling Mill and other structures. He has invented a stadia attachment for transits, a description of which was published in the Engineering News, April 25, 1912.

In August, 1921, he was appointed by the governor of Indiana to membership on the state board of registration for professional engineers, being selected as chairman at the first meeting of the board. He served in that capacity for about two years, resigning in September, 1923, during which period approximately 1,100 engineers were registered. Professor McCormick, in recognition of his services as the board's first chairman, received certificate of registration No. 1.

His membership in societies include the following: American Railway Engineering association, American Association of Engineers, Indiana Engineering society and Society of American University Professors. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the B. P. O. E., Terre Haute lodge No. 86.

Clarence C. Knipmeyer.

Clarence Carl Knipmeyer, professor of electrical engineering, was born at Higginsville, Mo., in 1883. He graduated in the course of electrical engineering at the University of Michigan in 1907.

From 1907 to 1909 he was assistant in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass. During the summers between terms he worked for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company of East Pittsburgh, specializing upon electric locomotives. He was detailed during the summer of 1908 to act as instructor to teach railroad engineers how to operate electric locomotives on the Grand Trunk railway. These locomotives were used in the first single phase high voltage electric railway installation in the United States, which was used in the tunnel between Port Huron, Michigan and Sarina, Canada.

In 1909 Mr. Knipmeyer resigned from Massachusetts Institute of Technology to come to Rose Polytechnic institute as assistant professor of electricity, from which position he has advanced to his present one of professor of electrical engineering.

During the summers of 1911 and 1915, he again worked with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company in the department of railway motor design and in transfer design.

Professor Knipmeyer has been frequently called upon for consulting work in electrical engineering, especially by the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction company, the Grasselli Chemical company and several of the coal mining companies.

He is a member of Sigma Xi, Scientific Honorary society, member of American Association for the Advancement of Science, associate member of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, registered electrical and mechanical engineer, state of Indiana.

Albert A. Faurot.

Albert A. Faurot, professor of modern languages, was born in Michigan, the son of James and Sarah (Baker) Faurot, and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native state. In 1887 he was graduated from the State University preparatory school at Lincoln, Neb., and the same year entered the University of Nebraska, from which he received the degree of bachelor of letters in 1891 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. After three

Berton A. Howlett.

Berton A. Howlett, professor of physics, was born in South Dayton, New York, Aug. 24, 1891. He was graduated from the Forrestville high school in the following year. In 1911 he entered Valparaiso university, where he received the degree of bachelor of science in physics and mathematics, and also the additional degree of bachelor of arts for work in education. In 1914 he began teaching at Valparaiso university, occupying the positions of teacher of physics in the high school, assistant professor, professor, head of the department of physics, and dean of the college of arts and sciences.

In the summers between school sessions Mr. Howlett attended the University of Chicago, working towards advanced degrees. In 1917 he received the degree of master of science in physics from the University of Chicago.

In 1923 Mr. Howlett resigned from Valparaiso university to pursue post graduate work in conjunction with part time teaching at the University of Indiana, and received the degree of doctor of philosophy in June, 1924. He was then appointed Waterman research assistant at Indiana university, which position he resigned in February to accept the professorship of physics at Rose Polytechnic institute.

Dr. Howlett is the author of scientific papers entitled: "Precision Measurement of Index of Refraction of Certain Gases;" "Photographic Method for Measurement of Per Cent of Polarization;" "Time Interval of Persistence of Fluorescent Light From Certain Solutions."

Dr. Howlett was married in 1912 to Miss Alice L. Balckney, of Perrysburg, N. Y., and has a family of two sons and two daughters.

He is a member of the American Physical society, the Optical Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Indiana Academy of Science.

Orion L. Stock.

Orion L. Stock, M. S., associate professor of drawing and architectural engineering, was born at Lewis, Ind., February 22, 1884. He received his early education in the grade schools of Lewis and in the Terre Haute high school. In 1904 he entered Rose and received a B. S. degree in civil engineering in 1908.

For one year he was a member of the firm of Paige & Stock, consulting engineers, after which he went to Chicago as engineer in charge of bridges and buildings with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway company.

In 1911 he re-entered Rose and was granted the degree of B. S. in architecture, 1912. In 1914 he received the degree of master of science in architecture from Rose.

He became instructor in drawing in 1912 and later was made associate professor of drawing and architectural engineering. The past year he served as president of the Rose Alumni association.

Professor Stock has designed a number of residences in the city and has superintended the construction of a number of buildings for other architects, among them, the Davis Gardens plant.

At present Professor Stock devotes his spare time largely to commercial art, a branch of artistic drawing that has developed greatly during recent years. Working through the Terre Haute Engraving company, he has made commercial art drawings, trade marks and designs which have gone to all parts of the country.

Alfred T. Child.

Alfred T. Child, associate professor of chemical engineering, was born and raised on a New England farm, when the farmer to be successful had to be something of an engineer also. He was fortunate in having a fine old country academy in his home town with an inspiring instructor in charge of it. There he fitted himself to enter Amherst college, where he specialized in chemistry and geology. Among the students in college at the time Mr. Child attended Amherst with Calvin Coolidge, now our president.

After graduation Mr. Child taught one year in a private school at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. He then entered Columbia for further study in his chosen field of metallurgy and had the rare privilege of studying under Henry M. Howe, the great authority on metallurgy of steel. He received the degree of master of arts for this study, which involved an investigation of the microstructure of malleable cast iron.

After finishing his work at Columbia, Mr. Child received a tempting offer from the American Smelting and Refining company with whom he remained for a period of twelve years.

This company is engaged in smelting and refining copper and lead and operates plants in the United States, Mexico and South America. Mr. Child's work was about equally divided between New Jersey and Colorado and included both research work and operating control.

During the war Mr. Child was employed as supervisor of a nitrating plant engaged in producing and afterwards for about a year with the Dorr company, a well known firm of consulting engineers in New York City.

4

years in high school teaching he returned to his alma mater for graduate work in Germanics and comparative philology, receiving the degree of master of arts in 1895 for a thesis upon "The Germanic Reduplicating Verbs," a comparative study of this class of verbs in Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Old Norse and Old High German. The following year he was a student in German in the University of Leipzig under Dr. Edward Sievers and Dr. Edward Elster. In 1902 he was a student in French language and literature in Paris, France. During the academic year 1903-04 he pursued his studies in the University of Chicago under Drs. Cutting, Jenkins, Von Klenze and Schmitt-Wartenberg.

Professor Faurot came to Rose first in 1896 as instructor in German and five years later resigned to assume charge of the modern language department in Michigan Military academy. From 1904 to 1907 he held a similar position in Racine college.

In 1908 he became head of the modern language department in Morgan Park academy. In September, 1909, he became associate professor in modern languages in Rose and, in 1920, on the retirement of Professor Wickersham, he became head of the department.

Professor Faurot is a life member of the Modern Language Association of America, member of the American Association of Political and Social Science, of the Association of Modern Language Teachers, of the Indiana School Men's club, of the American Dialect society and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a life member of the American Red Cross. He is active in various local civic and welfare organizations, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Terre Haute Literary club, secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity, director and one of the organizers of the Welfare league and director of the Vigo County Historical society. He was one of the early members of the Terre Haute chapter of the American Red Cross and, throughout the world war and the post war reconstruction period, he was a director of the chapter and chairman of the home service ~~station~~ section

Clarence P. Sousley.

Clarence P. Sousley, professor of mathematics, was born near Winchester, Ky., on August 5, 1889. His elementary education was received in the schools of Clark and Fleming counties. In 1905 by competitive examination he received the county scholarship to the University of Kentucky. Waiving this scholarship, he entered Kentucky Wesleyan college in the fall of 1905, where he held a scholarship for four years and also attended the summer schools of this institution. In 1909 he was graduated with the degrees A. B. and M. A.

During the years 1909-11 he was engaged in preparatory school teaching in Virginia and Arkansas.

In 1911 he entered the Johns Hopkins university, pursuing graduate studies in mathematics. He held an honorary scholarship in the department of mathematics of the university for three years, 1912-15. In 1912 he was elected to membership in the Gamma Alpha Scientific fraternity. He received the Ph. D. degree in 1915. In 1915-16 he was professor of mathematics in Mt. St. Mary college.

During the years 1916-20 he taught mathematics at Pennsylvania State college, as instructor, assistant professor and associate professor.

Since 1920 he has been professor and head of the department of mathematics in Rose Polytechnic institute.

Carl Wischmeyer.

Carl Wischmeyer, professor of mechanical engineering, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1884. He was graduated from the Louisville high school in 1902 and from Rose Polytechnic institute in 1906, being awarded the Heminway gold medal.

During the next two years he served as shop apprentice with the Allis-Chalmers company, power house engineer with the Carnegie Steel company, draughtsman with the Bethlehem Steel company, and electrician with the Louisville Water company.

He came to Rose as instructor in 1908, and has been a member of the faculty since that time. In 1910 he attended the summer school at the University of Wisconsin and the following two summers worked as engine designer with the William Tod company, Youngstown, Ohio.

In 1922 he took a year's leave of absence to do some automotive research work with the General Motors corporation of Dayton, returning to the institute in 1923.

Mr. Wischmeyer is author of a text book on "Descriptive Geometry, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the American Association of University Professors.

the faculty in various capacities: As instructor in civil engineering and mathematics, assistant professor in civil engineering and mathematics, associate professor civil engineering and mathematics, professor of mechanics, professor of structural engineering and professor of civil and architectural engineering, his present position.

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He is a member of Sigma Xi, Scientific Honorary society, member of American Association for the Advancement o. Science, associate member of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, registered electrical and mechanical engineer, state of Indiana.

Albert A. Faurot.

Albert A. Faurot, professor of modern languages, was born in Michigan, the son of James and Sarah (Baker) Faurot, and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native state. In 1887 he was graduated from the State University preparatory school at Lincoln, Neb., and the same year entered the University of Nebraska, from which he received the degree of bachelor of letters in 1891 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. After three

Claude N. Settles.

Claude N. Settles, assistant professor of English and Economics at the Rose Polytechnic, was born August 16, 1892, at Guion, Ind. He was the sixth child of a family of seven boys and two girls. His early education was that of the ordinary boy, in a country village, his only distinction being an aptness for dramatics and at writing verse. In 1911 he graduated from Waveland high school, going from there the following year to Wabash college.

His college record was somewhat handicapped by the work that he had to do outside of school to earn his way, but he managed to earn an honor scholarship each year. His major subject was English composition, and his success in it is indicated by the fact that he was able to pay his way through a great portion of his senior year by means of the remuneration from stories which he was able to sell to magazines.

Graduating in 1915 he went to Boston, Mass., and took a position as social secretary of the Boston and Maine Railroad Y. M. C. A., with the intention of entering Harvard university the following fall. His social service work became so absorbingly interesting that he applied for and received the south end house fellowship at Harvard, which would have carried him through to his Ph. D. degree in the social sciences, but the outbreak of trouble on the Mexican border in 1916 caused a sudden burst of misguided patriotism to alter his plans.

Mr. Settles enlisted in June 16, as a private of infantry and ent practically the next three ars "under canvas." He came back om the border a second lieutenant of infantry.

When the world war started he was sent first one place and then another to East Chicago, where he was located when he was married to Miss Evelyn Bell, of Crawfordsville, Ind., to Camp Shelby, Miss.; to Ft. Sill, Okla., back to Camp Shelby, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, etc., acting both as a line officer and as battalion adjutant.

After receiving his promotion to the rnk of first lieutenant he was assigned to a position on the staff of Major General Holbrook at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, as assistant camp personnel adjutant. He served there until March, 1919. At that time, because of superior knowledge of army paper work, he was assigned to troop transport work between Hoboken and St. Nazaire, France, until the date of his discharge May 29, 1919.

For several months subsequent to this he worked as advertising manager of the Crawfordsville Review, going to the University of Colorado in January, 1920, to take up the position of instructor in engineering English in the engineering college. He worked there until the fall of 1923, when he was called to assume his present duties at the Rose Polytechnic.

Bruce C. Hill.

Bruce C. Hill, first lieutenant, corps of engineers, U. S. army, professor of military science and tactics, was born in Auburn, Placer county, California, on July 31, 1895. He attended high school at Alameda, Cal., and the University of California. Upon the outbreak of the war with Germany Mr. Hill was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Engineers, then stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Later in 1917 this regiment joined the fourth division at Camp Green, N. C., and early in 1918 sailed for France. Lieut. Hill was present with this regiment through the Battle of Chauteau Thierry and all subsequent major engagements of the American army. After the armistice Lieut. Hill accompanied the regiment into occupied Germany, where, late in 1919, he was detailed for special work in the French battle areas.

Returning to the United States in 1920 he was again assigned to the Fourth Engineers, then at Camp Dodge, Iowa. In 1921 he was transferred to the Second Engineers, second division, at Camp Travis, Texas. In February, 1923, Lieut. Hill was assigned as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Rose Polytechnic Intitute.

During the past few years Lieut. Hill has taken an active part in national rifle matches, having fired on the United States team in competition with Canada and Cuba in 1925, the United States army team in 1923 and 1924 and the team representing the corps of engineers in the national matches in 1923 and 1925.

8

Adolph W. Rauth.

Adolph W. Rauth, instructor in physics and electrical engineering, was born in Booneville, Ind., 1898. He received his early education in Warrick county schools and the high school at Booneville. He served in the signal corps of the army during the war.

Mr. Rauth entered Purdue university in 1919 and graduated in electrical engineering in 1923.

After graduation he entered the employ of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, East Pittsburgh, remaining until September, 1925, when he resigned to take up the work as instructor in physics and electrical engineering at Rose Polytechnic institute.

Mr. Rauth was major in the cadet cords at Purdue university, and is a member of the Scabbard and Blade, honorary military society.

the faculty in various capacities: As instructor in civil engineering and mathematics, assistant professor in civil engineering and mathematics, associate professor civil engineering and mathematics, professor of mechanics, professor of structural engineering and professor of civil and architectural engineering, his present position.

In addition to his work in teaching he has devoted much of the time in summers in engineering work, being engaged in part by the United States Coast and Geodetic survey, the Bedford Belt railroad and Southern Indiana railway, city engineer's office, city of Terre Haute, Metropolitan West Side Elevated railroad, Chicago, and Pittsburgh testing laboratory, Chicago. Since 1903 his vacation periods were of a consulting nature in civil and mining engineering.

Expert reports made by Professor McCormick include reports on valuation of coal property near Collinsville, Ill., for the Pensylvania railroad, report on pavement for Eldorado, Ill., report on roads in Kentucky for the Louisville-Courier Journal, report on bridge ratings for the C. C. C. & St. L. railway, report on the sewer system at Worthington, Ind., as expert for the circuit judge of Greene county, and a report on the Terre Haute cyclone of 1913 for the Engineering News of New York.

As a consulting engineer he has been employed to design concrete arches, gravel washing plants, a sewer system for Tell City, Ind., steel mill buildings for the Hoosier Rolling Mill and other structures. He has invented a stadia attachment for transits, a description of which was published in the Engineering News, April 25, 1912.

In August, 1921, he was appointed by the governor of Indiana to membership on the state board of registration for professional engineers, being selected as chairman at the first meeting of the board. He served in that capacity for about two years, resigning in September, 1923, during which period approximately 1,100 engineers were registered. Professor McCormick, in recognition of his services as the board's first chairman, received certificate of registration No. 1.

His membership in societies include the following: American Railway Engineering association, American Association of Engineers, Indiana Engineering society and Society of American University Professors. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the B. P. O. E., Terre Haute lodge No. 86.

Clarence C. Knipmeyer.

Clarence Carl Knipmeyer, professor of electrical engineering, was born at Higginsville, Mo., in 1883. He graduated in the course of electrical engineering at the University of Michigan in 1907.

From 1907 to 1909 he was assistant in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass. During the summers between terms he worked for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company of East Pittsburgh, specializing upon electric locomotives. He was detailed during the summer of 1908 to act as instructor to teach railroad engineers how to operate electric locomotives on the Grand Trunk railway. These locomotives were used in the first single phase high voltage electric railway installation in the United States, which was used in the tunnel between Port Huron, Michigan and Sarina, Canada.

In 1909 Mr. Knipmeyer resigned from Massachusetts Institute of Technology to come to Rose Polytechnic institute as assistant professor of electricity, from which position he has advanced to his present one of professor of electrical engineering.

During the summers of 1911 and 1915, he again worked with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company in the department of railway motor design and in transfer design.

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years in high school teaching he returned to his alma mater for graduate work in Germanics and comparative philology, receiving the degree of master of arts in 1895 for a thesis upon "The Germanic Reduplicating Verbs," a comparative study of this class of verbs in Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Old Norse and Old High German. The following year he was a student in German in the University of Leipzig under Dr. Edward Sievers and Dr. Edward Elster. In 1902 he was a student in French language and literature in Paris, France. During the academic year 1903-04 he pursued his studies in the University of Chicago under Drs. Cutting, Jenkins, Von Klenze and Schmitt-Wartenberg.

Professor Faurot came to Rose first in 1896 as instructor in German and five years later resigned to assume charge of the modern language department in Michigan Military academy. From 1904 to 1907 he held a similar position in Racine college.

In 1908 he became head of the modern language department in Morgan Park academy. In September, 1909, he became associate professor in modern languages in Rose and, in 1920, on the retirement of Professor Wickersham, he became head of the department.

Professor Faurot is a life member of the Modern Language Association of America, member of the American Association of Political and Social Science, of the Association of Modern Language Teachers, of the Indiana School Men's club, of the American Dialect society and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a life member of the American Red Cross. He is active in various local civic and welfare organizations, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Terre Haute Literary club, secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity, director and one of the organizers of the Welfare league and director of the Vigo County Historical society. He was one of the early members of the Terre Haute chapter of the American Red Cross and, throughout the world war and the post war reconstruction period, he was a director of the chapter and chairman of the home service ~~station~~ section

Clarence P. Sousley.

Clarence P. Sousley, professor of mathematics, was born near Winchester, Ky., on August 5, 1889. His elementary education was received in the schools of Clark and Fleming counties. In 1905 by competitive examination he received the county scholarship to the University of Kentucky. Waiving this scholarship, he entered Kentucky Wesleyan college in the fall of 1905, where he held a scholarship for four years and also attended the summer schools of this institution. In 1909 he was graduated with the degrees A. B. and M. A.

During the years 1909-11 he was engaged in preparatory school teaching in Virginia and Arkansas.

In 1911 he entered the Johns Hopkins university, pursuing graduate studies in mathematics. He held an honorary scholarship in the department of mathematics of the university for three years, 1912-15. In 1912 he was elected to membership in the Gamma Alpha Scientific fraternity. He received the Ph. D. degree in 1915. In 1915-16 he was professor of mathematics in Mt. St. Mary college.

During the years 1916-20 he taught mathematics at Pennsylvania State college, as instructor, assistant professor and associate professor.

Since 1920 he has been professor and head of the department of mathematics in Rose Polytechnic institute.

Carl Wischmeyer.

Carl Wischmeyer, professor of mechanical engineering, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1884. He was graduated from the Louisville high school in 1902 and from Rose Polytechnic institute in 1906, being awarded the Heminway gold medal.

During the next two years he served as shop apprentice with the Allis-Chalmers company, power house engineer with the Carnegie Steel company, draughtsman with the Bethlehem Steel company, and electrician with the Louisville Water company.

He came to Rose as instructor in 1908, and has been a member of the faculty since that time. In 1910 he attended the summer school at the University of Wisconsin and the following two summers worked as engine designer with the William Tod company, Youngstown, Ohio.

In 1922 he took a year's leave of absence to do some automotive research work with the General Motors corporation of Dayton, returning to the institute in 1923.

Mr. Wischmeyer is author of a text book on "Descriptive Geometry," a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the American Association of University Professors.

Rose Polytechnic Institute

TERRE HAUTE

INTERESTING FACTS COMPILED BY MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY STAFF REGARDING TERRE HAUTE AND TERRE HAUTEANS. N.D

FAMOUS PEOPLE—EDUCATORS.

By Madge Townsley.

THOMAS GRAY.

Thomas Gray, first professor of dynamic engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute, served from 1888 to the time of his death in 1908. He was born in Scotland and attended the University of Glasgow, where he became an experimental scholar under Lord Kelvin. Shortly after his graduation he was awarded the Cleland gold medal of the university for "An Experimental Determinative of Magnetic Moments in Absolute Measurements." During this time he contributed a number of papers to the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh on experimental work in heat and electricity, and a number of papers to the philosophical magazines.

Dr. Menhenhall met Dr. Gray during their period of service in the University of Tokio, and was instrumental in securing him for the local institution. During Dr. Gray's stay in Japan he became interested in seismology, and wrote a number of papers on earthquakes and earthquake measurements. He invented several forms of apparatus for the measurements of earthquakes. He wrote many articles on the electrical telegraph and telephones for the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Upon coming to the Rose Polytechnic Institute he organized the department of dynamic engineering and equipped the testing laboratory with appliances of his own designs.

Community Affairs File

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Faculty Members at Polytechnic

Harry Hamby.

FEW colleges of universities can match Rose Polytechnic here for the average length of service of instructors connected with the faculty of the school. The history of the institution has been the history of loyal and faithful service on the part of the educators connected therewith.

In the forty some years of the Polytechnic's existence, there have been innumerable names associated with the faculty which have stood for the highest ideals in scientific training, and for great sacrifices for the young students entering its halls. The present faculty consists of the following:

Frank C. Wagner.

Frank C. Wagner, president of Rose Polytechnic institute, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 5, 1864. His early education was received in the public schools of Ann Arbor. He graduated from the University of Michigan at the age of 19 with the degree of master of arts and had the distinction, for a number of years, of being the youngest person to obtain the master's degree from the university. He completed the course in mechanical engineering in one additional year.

In 1886 Mr. Wagner entered the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric company of Lynn, Mass., the company which later was merged with the Edison company to form the General Electric company. During the last year and a half of his connection with the Thomson-Houston company he was engineer in charge of the company's work in the republic of Mexico.

In 1890 Mr. Wagner was appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan. In addition to teaching, Mr. Wagner engaged in outside professional work. In conjunction with Professor M. E. Cooley and John R. Allen, he made elaborate tests of a Nordberg pumping engine at Grand Rapids, Mich., the results of which were published in the Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for 1900. He also made some experimental tests upon Stirling boilers to settle disputed points in patent litigation and gave expert testimony relating thereto. As a result he was drawn into the field of patent litigation and has devoted a large share of his free time ever since to this work.

In 1896, Professor Wagner left the University of Michigan to come to Rose Polytechnic Institute as associate professor of steam and electrical engineering. He continued his outside professional work, specializing in steam engineering and problems of heat transfer. Some experimental work done in connection with patent litigation led to the publication of a paper on heat transfer at high temperatures in the transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1905. This paper called attention to the high rates of heat transfer which can be obtained by raising the temperature of the radiating surfaces in commercial furnaces, and helped to bring about the great increases in boiler capacity which have since taken place.

In conjunction with Mr. W. C. Ely, Professor Wagner designed the first of the rotary puddling furnaces at the Highland Iron and Steel company's mill. In 1916, Professor Wagner made the first scientific tests of the so-called pipeless furnace. These tests were made in the old Chauncey Rose home, which has recently been demolished. They were used in a hotly contested litigation over the patent rights to this type of furnace.

The most important litigation, from the standpoint of the magnitude of the financial interests involved, in which Prof. Wagner has engaged, related to an apparatus for producing gasoline from gas oil. Professor Wagner and Dr. W. F. Rittman of Carnegie Institute of Technology spent most of their spare time for nearly three years in experimental investigations bearing on the case.

During the war, Professor Wagner was appointed engineer of the United States fuel administration.

In 1923, Mr. Wagner was elected to the presidency of Rose Polytechnic institute and, at his inauguration in June, 1924, the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred upon him.

Dr. Wagner is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, member of the Indiana Engineering society, and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Education.

Dr. Wagner has also been active in local affairs. He is a member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis club, the Terre Haute Country club and is vice-president of the Welfare League.

John B. Peddle.

John B. Peddle, ~~professor of ma-~~

Rose Hulman

Community Affairs File

Rose Polytechnic Institute Among The Leading Engineering Schools

TERRE HAUTE is the home of the oldest independent engineering school west of the Alleghenies. In 1874 when Chauncey Rose and group of fellow citizens incorporated the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science there were engineering departments in a few Midwest state universities, but no colleges conducted exclusively for technical training. The Morrill act had appropriated federal funds for the support of the so-called land grant colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts and the mechanic arts divisions were gradually developing into engineering schools. In contrast, the Terre Haute school was founded as a strictly engineering institution and when it was opened its curricula were patterned after the best technical programs of the day in the older colleges. As a matter of fact, Dr. Thompson, the first president, came to Rose from the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts.

Against the desire of Mr. Rose the board of managers of the institute changed its name from the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science to Rose Polytechnic Institute in recognition both of the generous benefactions of the founder and of the type of instruction it was proposed to offer. This change of name occurred in 1875, but Mr. Rose lived only until 1877, not long enough to see completed the construction of the institute's building, the assembling of a faculty and the enrollment of students. The original edifice is now Gerstmeyer Technical High School, where students of the city school system are, in many instances, preparing for the type of higher education formerly given in the same classrooms and laboratories.

Continue Policies.

The policies established at the institute by the first board of managers and the faculty have been continued for nearly sixty years. Ample justification for the program can be found in the successful records of the graduates. Always in demand by industry, Rose alumni have established one of the highest records for employment among the engineering schools of the United States. During the recent depression a study was made of the employment of Rose men for comparison with figures published by the United States Department of Labor and with a report from a large state-supported engineering school. The Rose record was much higher than either of the others. For example, the Labor Department figure for employment of all engineers throughout the United States was approximately 85 per cent when the corresponding proportion of Rose alumni at work was 98 per cent. If only the classes graduating during the depression were considered the percentage employed was 92, markedly better than the national record for engineers of all ages.

At the present time the demand for Rose graduates is extremely heavy on account of the preparedness program. Almost daily requests are received at the institute for recommendations of alumni to fill attractive engineering positions and for some time it has been practically impossible to discover available men. The few men found are not unemployed, but may perhaps be interested in a change to another location or a higher salary.

What has been said in regard to the employment of alumni applies equally to members of the present senior class. Although commencement does not come until early June, representatives of several companies have already visited the campus to interview the students and other recruiting visits are scheduled. The current demand has led to higher salaries and company representatives are making offers which are more attractive than for a number of years.

Alumni Hold Positions.

Rose graduates not only secure positions and keep them but they rise steadily to greater responsibilities. A study of alumni of technical schools whose biographies are included in "Who's Who in Engineering" reveals the large proportion of leaders who received Rose degrees. The Terre Haute college is outranked by only two engineering schools in the percentage of its living alumni who have been accorded recognition by listings in this directory. This is not a matter of geographical location or company connections. Rose men are employed by all the leading industries and railroads and will be found in forty-four states, Alaska, the Canal Zone, District of Columbia, Hawaii and eight foreign countries. The large percentage included in "Who's Who in Engineering" is the direct result of the success of Rose graduates in reaching positions of executive responsibility in large corporations and in public work or of independent achievement as consultants and contractors.

Although scattered widely throughout the United States, alumni of Rose have frequent opportunities for reunions with fellow-graduates at meetings of the fifteen tech clubs located in cities from New York to Los Angeles. An alumni association with annual meeting and banquet at Rose at commencement, a permanent secretary with offices at the college, an alumni magazine and the annual "homecoming" for a football game and dance, all serve to keep the graduates in touch with the college and with each other.

School Government.

Rose Polytechnic Institute is governed by a board of managers of fourteen members, two of whom are elected by the alumni. The officers of the board are Paul N. Bogart, president; Samuel D. Royse, vice president; Benjamin H. Pine, secretary, and Robert F. Nitsche, treasurer. Other Terre Haute members are C. J. Root, D. R. Prentice, John White, John T. Royse and Crawford Failey. Wilbur O. Jenkins and Chesleigh Gray of Indianapolis, Alonzo J. Hammond of Chicago, Arthur G. Butler of Pittsburgh and Harry A. Schwartz of Cleveland complete the membership. The board meets regularly twice a year in Terre Haute and its record of attendance is high.

The academic life of the institute and instruction of the undergraduates are carried on by a faculty of twenty-nine members, who hold degrees from more than thirty different colleges and universities. Student activities are administered by a council, the membership of which consists of the elected officers of the four classes and the various student organizations. Each student organization has a faculty adviser. From student groups to board of managers the entire administration of affairs at Rose is as democratic as possible; authority and responsibility go hand in hand, and the institution is fully self-governed.

For many years Rose has offered four-year courses in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. These are the major branches of engineering and 90 per cent of technical graduates are working in these fields. They include basic preparation for such specialties as aeronautical, Diesel, communication, metallurgical, hydraulic and many other divisions of engineering.

The courses are fully accredited by the State Department of Education of Indiana, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Carnegie Foundation and the Association of American Universities. Accrediting by the Association of American Universities is the only academic endorsement receiving world-wide recognition. An alumnus of Rose is accepted for admission as a graduate student at any university in any country.

Rose-Hulman (T.H.)
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Enrollment Totals 283.

Enrollment at Rose this year totals 283, an increase of 9 per cent over the registration of a year ago. Figures just compiled on the current registration at 155 engineering colleges show a national increase compared to last year of slightly over 1 per cent. The more-than-average gain at Rose is especially interesting in view of the fact that the engineering registration at neighboring institutions decreased. However, a continued increase in the enrollment at Rose cannot be expected, because of the policy of limiting registration in the freshman class to approximately 100 students.

Rose has always been a relatively small school and offers many advantages because of this fact. Instruction is carried on in small sections, more direct and individual teaching is possible and a student is never lost in the crowd. It is interesting to note, however, in the enrollment report referred to above, that of the 155 engineering colleges listed, forty-eight are smaller than Rose. This group includes such well-known institutions as Brown, Bucknell, Dartmouth, Duke, Harvard, Norwich, Ohio University, Ohio Northern, Rochester, Swarthmore, Union, Vanderbilt, Virginia and Yale.

Improvements Made.

During recent years many improvements have been made in the facilities for laboratory instruction at Rose. Numerous additions have been made to the equipment in the departments of chemistry and physics, including in the latter a complete X-ray outfit, the gift of Dr. H. L. Bernheimer of Terre Haute. Much electrical apparatus has been installed in that department and the mechanical laboratory has added a General Electric 3-ton refrigeration machine, a dual-purpose blower and an air compressor. The compressor was presented by Mr. J. Everett Jones of Anderson, the father of J. Arnold Jones, a senior. Both electrical and mechanicla laboratories now have equipment for a complete range of experiments in their fields.

For the department of civil engineering an entirely new hydraulics laboratory has been constructed, with a capacity for water pressure up to a head of 125 feet. Smaller laboratories have been equipped for bacteriology and road materials and the cement testing laboratory has been completely rebuilt.

Chemical engineering students also have been provided with entirely new facilities for experimental work. This laboratory is quite apart from the chemical laboratory and is equipped for tests in the basic operations of chemical engineering, such as filtration, dehydration, evaporation, distillation, etc.

Terre Haute Institution.

Rose Polytechnic Institute is in many ways a Terre Haute institution. For more than half a century from a third to a half of its students come from Vigo County. Because of its endowment Rose is enabled to offer these young men an engineering training for less than half its cost. Tuition at Rose it at least a third lower than at any other American engineering college of similar type. Practically all of the income of the institute is expended locally, for only apparatus and some supplies not available in Terre Haute are purchased elsewhere.

In still another sense Rose is very much a part of Terre Haute. The General Education Board made a grant of $100,000 to the college endowment, and alumni in Terre Haute and elsewhere have given $217,000 for building and endowment. With these exceptions all the funds of the institution have been contributed by generous citizens of Terre Haute.

Dormitories Filled.

The increase in enrollment this year, especially from cities at a distance from Terre Haute, has emphasized the need of additional dormitory capacity. Every room in Deming Hall is filled and there is an overflow to private homes Four fraternities operate dormitories but have accommodations barely sufficient for their members. An attractive site on the campus, overlooking the lake, is reserved for a second residence hall whenever funds for its construction are available.

Plans for the improvement of student facilities at Rose include also a new gymnasium, which will provide a social meeting room and student lounge in addition to the usual space for indoor athletics.

Make Inspection Trips.

Engineering is a profession in which scientific principles are applied. To bring the student engineers in touch with these applications frequent inspection trips are made to industries and utilities of Terre Haute and occasionally other Midwest cities. The co-operation of the managements of these companies is greatly appreciated by the college faculty.

As a further means of bringing to the students a knowledge of the actual work carried on by engineers, four undergraduate chapters of the national professional societies in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering are maintained at Rose. These student branches bring to the campus speakers from industry and participate with similar chapters in intercollegiate engineering conferences. A chapter of Tau Beta Pi, national honorary engineering fraternity, also holds an important place in undergrad life.

Visitor Always Welcome.

The faculty and administration at Rose are anxious to have the citizens of Terre Haute and the Wabash Valley familiar with their engineering college. Visitors are always welcome and arrangements can usually be made for prospective students and their parents to see actual instruction in the classrooms and laboratories. There are few hours in the week, from Monday through Friday, when some interesting activity is not in progress. On good weather Monday afternoon is an especially opportune time for a visit as the Reserve Officers Training Corps drills then and guests can follow inspection of the laboratories by watching a military review.

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~~Architecture & Architects~~ (TH)
Rose Hulman

41, F. and A. M., and LaPorte chapter, No. 280, Order of Eastern Star. He was also a member of Halcyon council, Royal Arcanum, Michigan City, and Maple City court, Tribe of Ben Hur. His religious affiliation was with the Swedenborgian church.

PATRICK H. McCORMICK

The death of Patrick H. McCormick, occured at Danville, Indiana, March 20, 1914. He was superintending the erection of the new Hendricks county courthouse at the time. Mr. McCormick was a native of Ireland, born near Limerick, county Clare, March 27, 1842. At the age of six he came to America, settling at Nashville where his parents lived the remainder of their lives. He became a mason by trade, working for the Federal government on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad during the war.

In 1867 he came to Indiana and made Columbus his home. He became a general contractor and as such erected many public buildings in Indiana and surrounding states. Among these are the Rose Polytechnic building, at least ten county courthouses, the insane asylum buildings at Logansport and Evansville, the Indiana University Library building at Bloomington, the Pennsylvania bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, the government locks at Nashville.

In 1880 he represented his county in the State General Assembly, and was reelected. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1888 he was a candidate for State Treasurer but was defeated in the convention. He served his city as mayor, a number of terms. A good biography appears in the Columbus *Republican* of March 20.

JOHN CRUDEN ROBINSON

John Cruden Robinson was born in Rush county, Indiana, February 29, 1840. He came of sturdy stock. He was a son of Osmyn and Nancy Robinson. His father was a man of force and influence in Rush county, was noted for his natural ability and served as a member of the General Assembly in 1839. His uncle, John L. Robinson, was an influential politician in Indiana, filled the position of United States Marshal for the district of Indiana under the administration of President Buchanan. His father died in 1847, leaving his wife

Indiana Magazine of History
June 1914. p 89

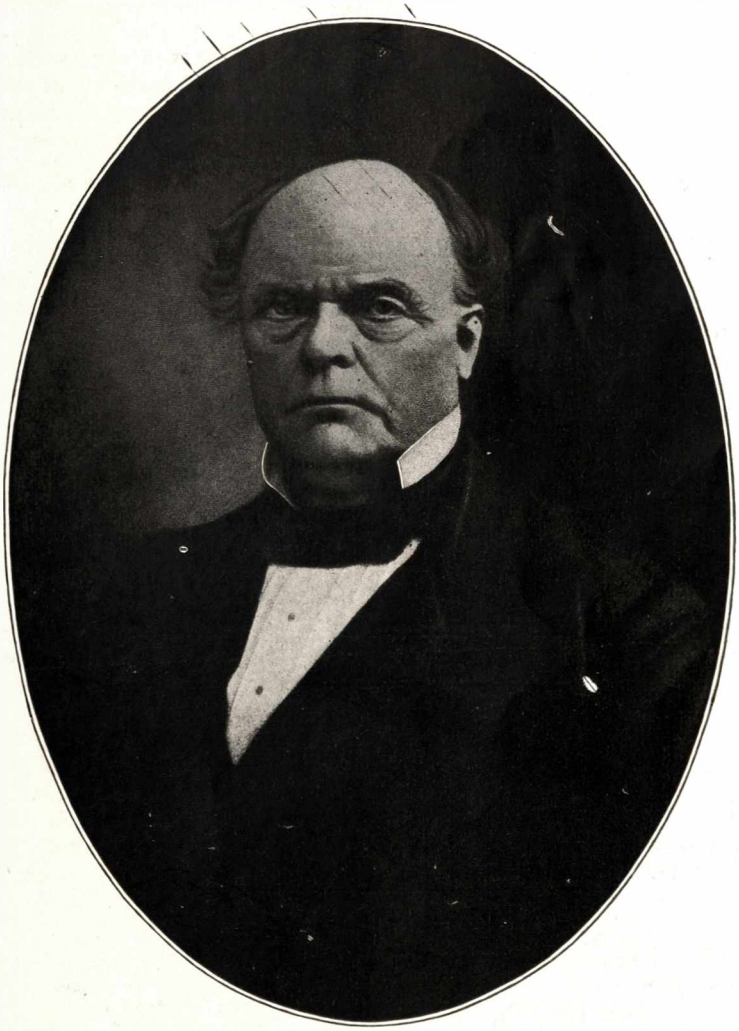
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INDIANA ROOM



SNOW FALLS ON ROSE POLYTECHNIC—Beautiful vista at scientific school east of city, after a recent fall of "the beautiful."

H. Rose Poly

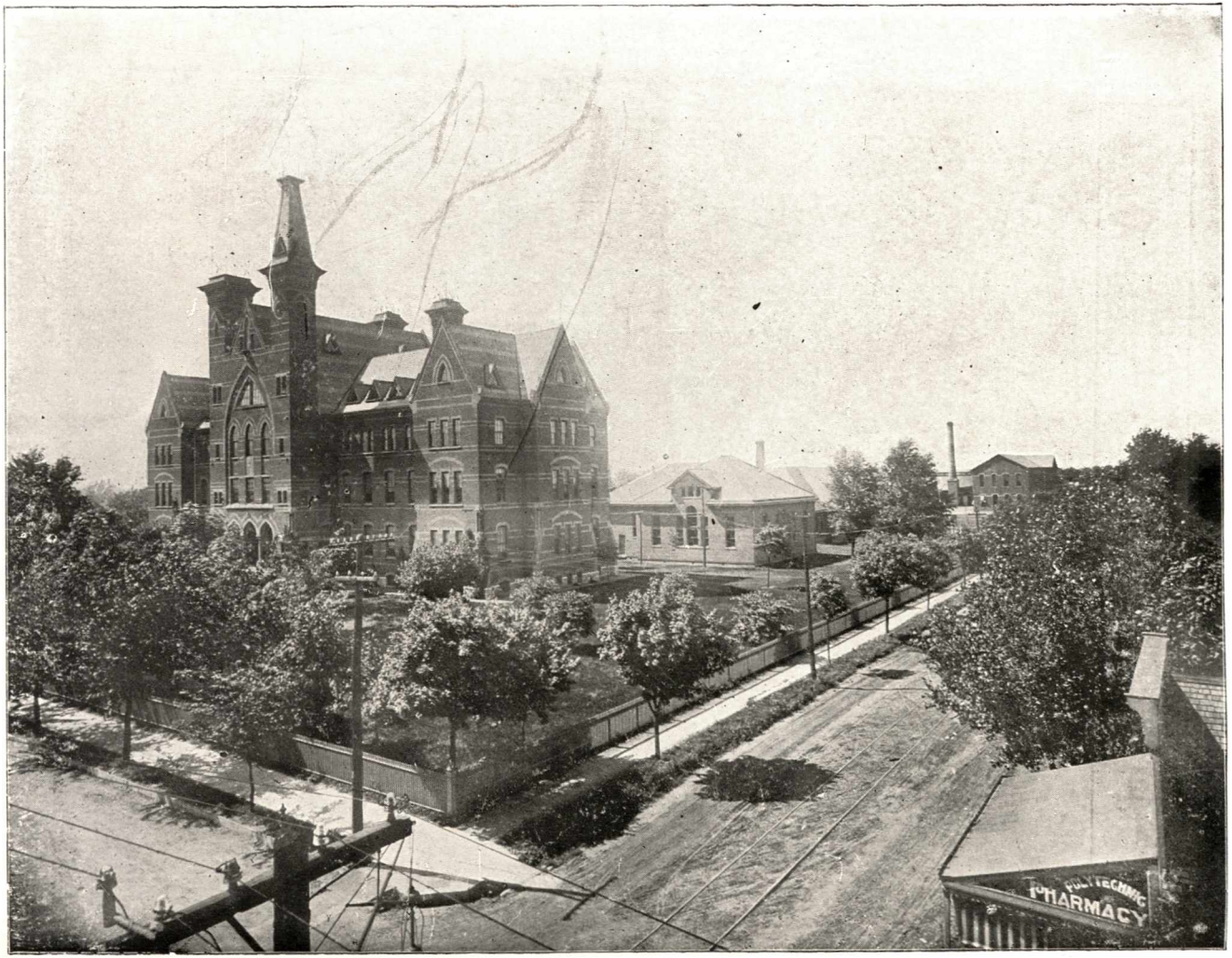
Rose Polytechnic Institute



CHAUNCEY ROSE

Chauncey Rose, the founder of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, was a man who, without marked advantages of education, was able to recognize and develop the natural resources of that section of the Wabash Valley now known as Terre Haute, in which he settled as quite a young man and from which he acquired the greater portion of his wealth.

His activities were varied in character, but to a considerable extent they were along industrial lines, so that it was natural that he early came to recognize the need for young men especially trained for such work. As his wealth increased, this thought came to have so strong a hold upon his mind that he began to consider how he might best aid in supplying this need. The result was Rose Polytechnic Institute.



OLD ROSE BUILDING

T. H. Rose Poly

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

The cornerstone of the main building of the Institute was laid on September 11, 1875. Delays of various kinds occurred, and the Institute was not ready for the reception until March 7, 1883.

The original productive endowment fund has been increased from time to time by gifts and bequests from friends of the Institute. Notable contributions are:

From Josephus Collett, former President of the Board of Managers, a bequest of seventy-five thousand dollars for the endowment of a chair of Dynamic Engineering.

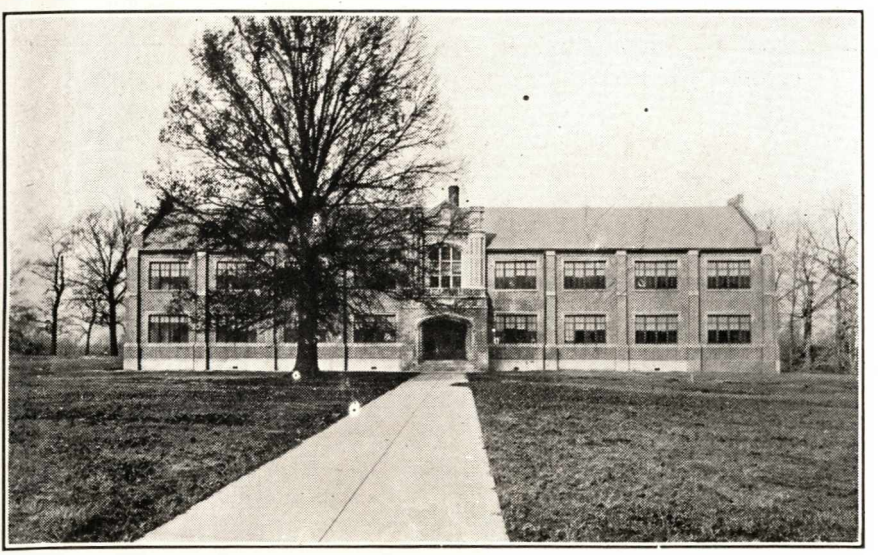
From Susan K. (Heminway) Francis, a legacy of approximately four thousand dollars, known as the Sarah A. Heminway Memorial Fund.

From William S. Rea, for many years a member of the Board of Managers, a specific bequest of one hundred thousand dollars, and residuary interest in his estate which will approximate two hundred thousand dollars additional.

From James McGregor, a residuary interest in his estate, amounting approximately to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

From Demas Deming, for many years Treasurer of the Board of Managers, a gift of over one hundred thousand dollars to the permanent endowment funds and a bequest of one hundred thousand dollars for a memorial building.

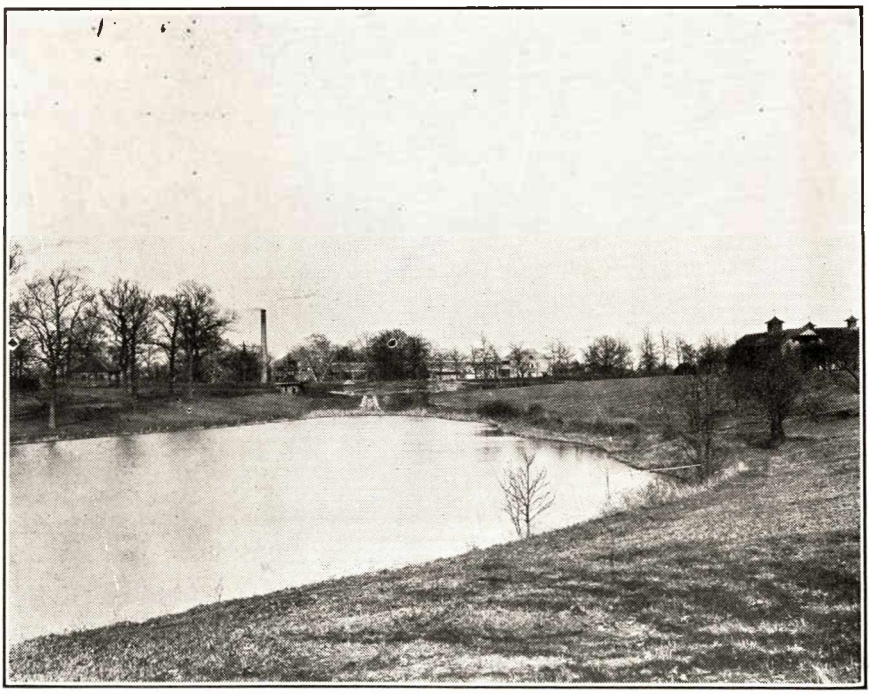
The original location of the Institute was at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust street in the city of Terre Haute.



FRONT VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING

In 1922 the Institute was moved to a new site about two miles east of the city on the National Road connecting Baltimore and Los Angeles. For the new campus a most beautiful tract of land, consisting of one hundred and twenty-three acres, was donated by Messrs Anton and Herman Hulman.

One large building containing over two acres of floor space houses under one roof all the shops, laboratories and recitation rooms of the institution. A new dormitory, the gift of the late Demas Deming is under construction.



LOWER LAKE WITH MAIN BUILDING IN BACKGROUND

The course of study at the Institute is unlike that of the ordinary college. A technical school is largely a school for teaching applied science. Before applied science can be taught, pure science must be well founded in the mind of the embryo engineer. Such a training can not be given in a classical college of liberal arts. At the Rose Polytechnic Institute, literature, history, Greek, Latin, psychology, philosophy, and their kindred subjects give way to applied mechanic, machine design, electrical problems, mechanics of machinery, masonry, metallurgy, and a dozen other subjects that are of interest to no one but the boy who is one day to "develop the sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of mankind." In other words, the work at Rose is outlined in such a way that it will have its greatest appeal to young man of a mechanical or scientific turn of mind. The boy comes into the school: learns to use the lathes, band saws, planers, and drills in the wood shop; learns to make his own patterns, to shape his own molds, to pour his own metal in the foundry; learns to forge and temper his own tools in the blacksmith shop, and to machine them to a higher degree of perfection in the machine shop where more lathes, drills, punches, saws and dies of different types are accessible for immediate use. In this manner the student learns to coordinate hand with brain to such a degree that he is readily able to grasp the more highly theoretical subjects which must necessarily be given in the later years of study.

ROSTER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

September 10, 1874 to 1926

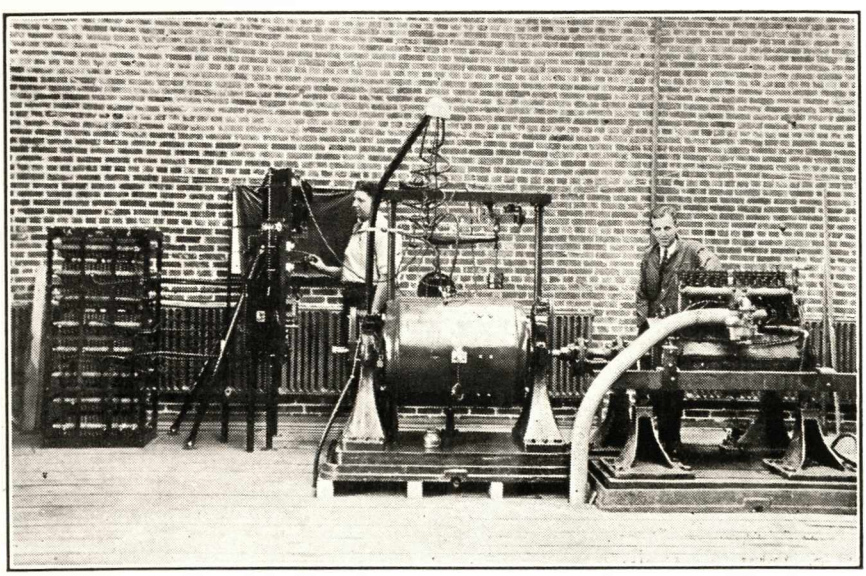
PRESIDENTS.

Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute.....from Sept. 10, 1874, to June, 1877
Josephus Colett, Terre.....from June, 1877, to February, 1893
R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute.....from March, 1893, to March, 1900
William C. Ball, Terre Haute.....from June, 1900 to May, 1922
Walter C. Ely, Terre Haute.....from June, 1922 to June, 1923
James S. Royse, Terre Haute.....from Nov. 1924 to————

H. Rose Poly



MEZZANINE RUNWAY OVER LABORATORIES



AUTOMOBILE DYNAMOMETER IN MECHANICAL LABORATORY

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Josephus Collet, Terre Haute,.....from September, 1848, to June, 1877
Charles R. Peddle, Terre Haute.....from June, 1877, to October, 1884
R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute.....from April, 1885, to March, 1893
William Mack, Terre Haute.....from June, 1893, to May, 1898
William C. Ball, Terre Haute.....from May, 1898, to June, 1900
Preston Hussey, Terre Haute.....from June, 1902 to Feb. 1914
W. C. Arp, Terre Haute.....from June, 1917, to Feb., 1918
W. S. Rea, Terre Haute.....from June, 1918, to Feb., 1919
Walter C. Ely, Terre Haute.....from Feb., 1920 to June, 1922
James S. Royse, Terre Haute.....from June, 1922, to Nov., 1924

TREASURERS.

Demas Deming, Terre Haute.....from Sept. 10, 1974 to March, 1922
Paul N. Bogart.....from May 19, 1922 to ————

SECRETARIES.

Wm. K. Edwards, Terre Haute.....from Sept. 10, 1874, to Sept., 1878
Samuel S. Early, Terre Haute.....from Nov., 1878, to Sept., 1884
Charles R. Peddle, Terre Haute.....from October, 1884, to April, 1893
R. G. Jenckes, Terre Haute.....from April, 1893, to June, 1900
John B. Aikman, Terre Haute.....from June, 1900 to June, 1902
George M. Crane, Terre Haute.....from June, 1902 to June 1915
Paul N. Bogart.....from June 1915, to July, 1920
Benji. H. Pine.....from July, 1920 to ————

BOARD OF MANAGERS

MEMBERS.

Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute.....from Sept. 10, 1874, to June, 1877
Charles R. Peddle, Terre Taute.....from Sept., 1874, to April, 1893
William A. Jones, Terre Haute.....from Sept., 1874, to March, 1883
Josephus Collett, Terre Haute.....from Sept., 1874, to Feb., 1893
Barnabas C. Hobbs, Bloomingdale.....from Sept., 1874, to June, 1878
Demas Deming, Terre Haute.....from Sept., 1874 to March 1922
Firmin Nippert, Terre Haute.....from Sept., 1874, to Nov.,1889
Ray G. Jenckes, Terre Haute.....from Sept., 1874, to Jan., 1879 also from March 1893 to June 1916.
Charles Cruft, Terre Haute.....from Sept., 1874, to Sept., 1878
Wm. K. Edwards, Terre Haute.....from Sept., 1874, to Sept., 1878
William Mack, Terre Haute.....from Oct., 17, 1877, to May, 1898
Samuel S. Early, Terre Haute.....from Nov. 2, 1878, to Sept., 1884
Robert S. Cox, Terre Haute.....from Jan., 31, 1879, to Nov., 1886
Preston Hussey, Terre Haute.....from Jan., 31, 1879, to Feb., 9, 1914
Wiliam C. Ball, Terre Haute.....from March 31, 1883 to May 27, 1922
Leslie D. Thomas, Terre Haute.....from March 17, 1888, to June, 1895
W. S. Rea, Terre Haute.....from March 7, 1893 to Feb., 1919
Robert S. Cox, Terre Haute.....from April 25, 1893, to June, 1899
H. I. Miller, Terre Haute.....from April 8, 1898, to June, 1901
John B. Aikman, Terre Haute.....from April 8, 1898 to June, 1911
George M. Crane, Terre Haute.....from Oct. 12, 1901 to June 1911
Samuel S. Early, Terre Haute.....from Oct. 12, 1901, to June, 1905
W. S. Roney, Terre Haute.....from Oct. 12, 1901, to June, 1907

T. H. Rose Poly

James S. Royse, Terre Haute.....from June 10, 1908, to ————
Charles Minshall, Terre Haute.....from June 10, 1908 to June 1916
Failey, Bruce F., Terre Haute.....from June, 1911 to ————
Arp, William C., Terre Haute.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to June 16, 1922
Henry, David W., Terre Haute.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to June 1917
Jenkins, Wilbur O., Indianapolis.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to————
Kuhn, Paul, Terre Haute.....from October 16, to ————
Root, Chapman J., Terre Haute.....from October 16, 1915 to————
Smith, John L., Terre Haute.....from October 16, 1915 to June 1924
Sparks, William L., Terre Haute.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to ————
Hulman, Herman Jr., Terre Haute.....from June 1919 to June 1920
Pine, Benj. H., Terre Haute.....from July 17, 1920 to ————
Ely, Walter C., Terre Haute.....from June 1919 to June 1924
Parsons, William W., Terre Haute.....from June 1920 to June 1924
Hammond, Alonzo J., Chicago.....from June 1921 to————
Swango. James H., Terre Haute.....from June 1922 to ————
Royse, Sam D., Terre Haute.....from June 1922 to————

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND FACULTY

PRESIDENTS.

Charles Oliver Thompson, A. M., Ph. D. 1883—1885.
Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, A. M., Ph. D., L. L. D., 1886—1889.
Henry Turner Eddy, A. M., Ph. D., L. L. D., 1891—1894.
Carl Leo Mees, Ph. D., 1895—1919.
Philip B. Woodworth, M. E., D. Sc., 1921—1923.
Frank C. Wagner, A. M., D. Sc., 1924—date.

ACTING PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

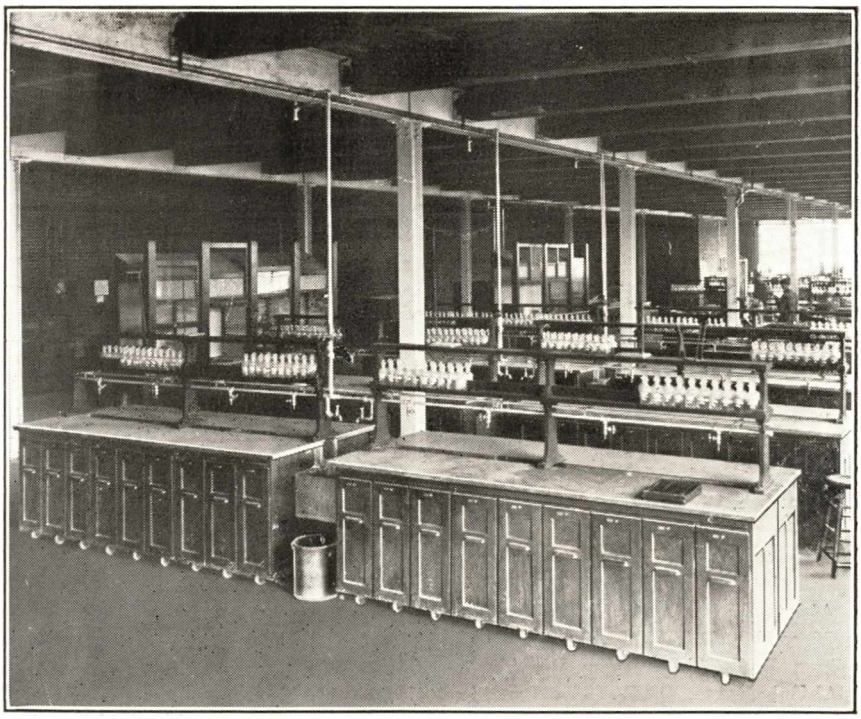
Clarence Abiather Waldo, A. M., Acting President 1885 and 1889.
Carl Leo Mees, Ph. D. Acting President 1890, 1894 and 1895.
Thomas Gray, B. S., Ph. D., Vice-President, 1891—1908.
Malverd Abijah Howe, C. E., Vice-President, 1909—1911.
John White, M. A., Ph. D., Vice-President 1911—1919. Acting President 1919—1921.
Frank C. Wagner, A. M., D. Sc. Vice-President 1922. Acting President 1923.

REGISTRARS.

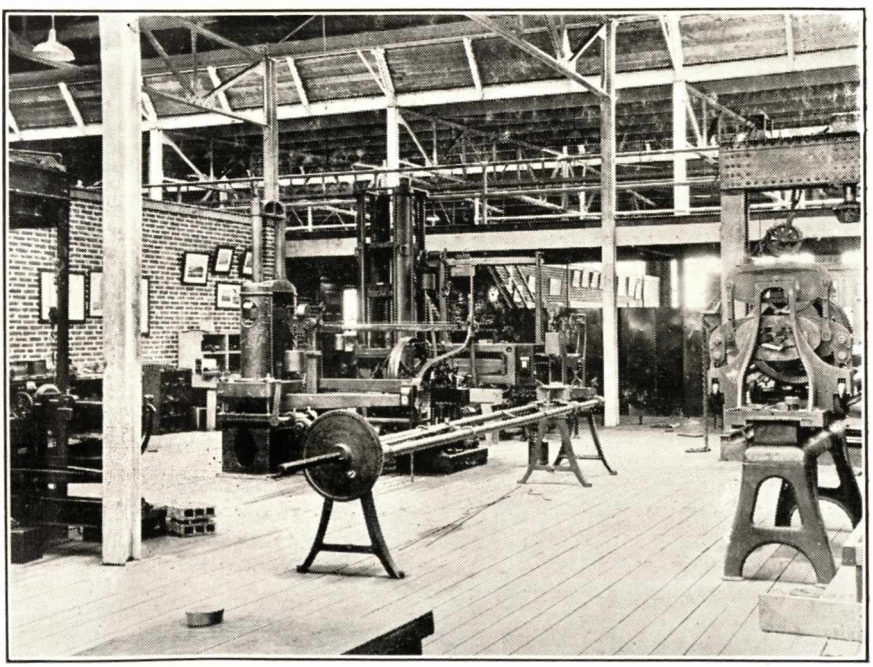
Sarah P. Burton, 1883—1920.
Mary Gilbert, 1920—date.

FACULTY.

William L. Ames, B. S., M. E., Professor in Drawing and Machine Design 1883—1896.
Edward S. Cobb, B. S., Superintendent of Shops, 1883—1888.
Charles A. Colton, E. M., Professor of Chemistry, 1883—1885.
Clarence A. Waldo, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, 1883—1892.
James A. Wickersham, A. M., Professor of Languages, 1883—1920.
Charles C. Brown, C. E., Professor of Mathematics, 1884—1885.
Lucien I. Blake, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, 1884—1886.
William A. Noyes, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1885—1903.
Asa B. Fitch, C. E. Professor of Civil Engineering, 1886.
Malverd A. Howe, C. E., Professor in Physics, 1886—1913.
Thomas Gray, Ph. D., Professor of Dynamic Engineering, 1887—1908.
Charles S. Brown, B. Ph., Superintendent of Shops and Professor of Machine Design, 1888—1896.
R. W. Mahon, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry 1888.
William H. Kirchner, B. S., Instructor and Professor in Drawing, 1888—1893.
Arthur S. Hathaway, B. S., Professor of Mathematics, 1892—1920.
Robert L. McCormick, C. E., Instructor, Assistant Professor and Professor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering, 1891 —date.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY



MATERIALS TESTING MACHINE IN CIVIL LABORATORY

S. H. Rose Poly

James S. Royse, Terre Haute.....from June 10, 1908, to ————
Charles Minshall, Terre Haute.....from June 10, 1908 to June 1916
Failey, Bruce F., Terre Haute.....from June, 1911 to ————
Arp, William C., Terre Haute.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to June 16, 1922
Henry, David W., Terre Haute.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to June 1917
Jenkins, Wilbur O., Indianapolis.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to————
Kuhn, Paul, Terre Haute.....from October 16, to ————
Root, Chapman J., Terre Haute.....from October 16, 1915 to————
Smith, John L., Terre Haute.....from October 16, 1915 to June 1924
Sparks, William L., Terre Haute.....from Oct. 16, 1915 to ————
Hulman, Herman Jr., Terre Haute.....from June 1919 to June 1920
Pine, Benj. H., Terre Haute.....from July 17, 1920 to ————
Ely, Walter C., Terre Haute.....from June 1919 to June 1924
Parsons, William W., Terre Haute.....from June 1920 to June 1924
Hammond, Alonzo J., Chicago.....from June 1921 to————
Swango. James H., Terre Haute.....from June 1922 to ————
Royse, Sam D., Terre Haute.....from June 1922 to————

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND FACULTY

PRESIDENTS.

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Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, A. M., Ph. D., L. L. D., 1886—1889.
Henry Turner Eddy, A. M., Ph. D., L. L. D., 1891—1894.
Carl Leo Mees, Ph. D., 1895—1919.
Philip B. Woodworth, M. E., D. Sc., 1921—1923.
Frank C. Wagner, A. M., D. Sc., 1924—date.

ACTING PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Clarence Abiather Waldo, A. M., Acting President 1885 and 1889.
Carl Leo Mees, Ph. D. Acting President 1890, 1894 and 1895.
Thomas Gray, B. S., Ph. D., Vice-President, 1891—1908.
Malverd Abijah Howe, C. E., Vice-President, 1909—1911.
John White, M. A., Ph. D., Vice-President 1911—1919. Acting President 1919—1921.
Frank C. Wagner, A. M., D. Sc. Vice-President 1922. Acting President 1923.

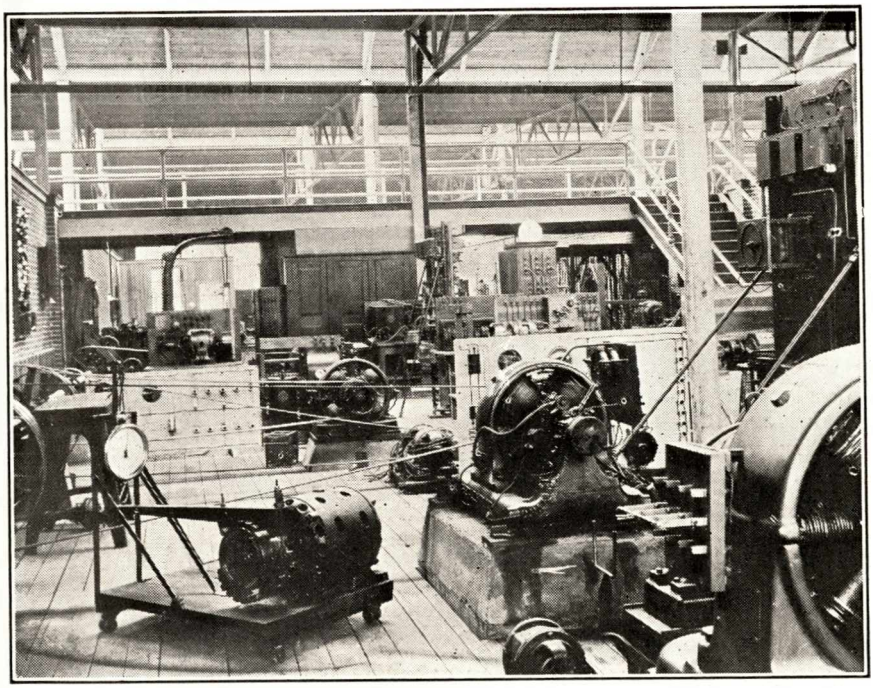
REGISTRARS.

Sarah P. Burton, 1883—1920.
Mary Gilbert, 1920—date.

FACULTY.

William L. Ames, B. S., M. E., Professor in Drawing and Machine Design 1883—1896.
Edward S. Cobb, B. S., Superintendent of Shops, 1883—1888.
Charles A. Colton, E. M., Professor of Chemistry, 1883—1885.
Clarence A. Waldo, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, 1883—1892.
James A. Wickersham, A. M., Professor of Languages, 1883—1920.
Charles C. Brown, C. E., Professor of Mathematics, 1884—1885.
Lucien I. Blake, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, 1884—1886.
William A. Noyes, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1885—1903.
Asa B. Fitch, C. E. Professor of Civil Engineering, 1886.
Malverd A. Howe, C. E., Professor in Physics, 1886—1913.
Thomas Gray, Ph. D., Professor of Dynamic Engineering, 1887—1908.
Charles S. Brown, B. Ph., Superintendent of Shops and Professor of Machine Design, 1888—1896.
R. W. Mahon, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry 1888.
William H. Kirchner, B. S., Instructor and Professor in Drawing, 1888—1893.
Arthur S. Hathaway, B. S., Professor of Mathematics, 1892—1920.
Robert L. McCormick, C. E., Instructor, Assistant Professor and Professor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering, 1891 —date.

T. H. Rose Poly



ELECTRICAL LABORATORY—WEST END



THE GYMNASIUM

John B. Peddle, M. E., Instructor and Professor in Machine Design, 1893—date.
Arthur Kencrick, A. M., Associate Professor of Physics 1895—1899.
Frank C. Wagner, A. M., Professor in Mechanical and Electrical Engeering 1896—1924.
Edwin S. Johonnott, Jr. Ph.D., Professor in Physics 1899—1924.
Alvah W. Clement, B.S., Superintendent of Shops 1900—1907.
John White, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1903—date.
Edwin Place, M. M. E., Instructor in Physics 1890—1899.
Neil H. Williams, M. S., Instructor and Assistant Professor in Physics 1904—908.
Clarence C. Knipmeyer, Assistant Professor in Electrical Engineering 1909—date.
Elmer H. Wilmarth, B.S., Professor in Shop Management, 1907—1913.
Albert A. Faurot, A. M., Associate Professor and Professor in Languages 1909—1908.
Carl Wischmeyer, B. S., Assistant Professor and Professor in Drawing and Mechanical Engineering 1909—date.
Harold Thomas, C. E., Professor in Civil Engeering 1910—1923.
William G. Ranels, Assistant Professor of Shop Management 1913—1917.
Orion L. Stock, M. S., Instructor and Associate Professor in Drawing and Architectural Engineering 1912—date.
Robert R. Sellers, B. S., Assistant Professor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1919.
Henry L. Coles, M. S., Instructor and Professor in Chemistry 1913—1917.
Eldred C. Brace, Ph. B., Assistant Professor of Chemistry 1918.
William D. Weidlein, B. S., Captain U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1918—1920.
Alfred T. Child, M. A., Associate Professor in Chemical Engineering 1919—date.
Clarence P. Sousley, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics, 1920—date.
Harry A. Montgomery, C. of E., Lieut. U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1920—1924.
George W. Greenleaf, Assistant Professor of Shop Management 1920—date.
Archie T. Colwell, 1st. Lieut. C. of E., U. S. Army, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1921
Bruce C. Hill, 1st. Lieut. C. of E., Assistant Professor and Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1923—date.
Claude N. Settles, A. B., Assistant Professor of English 1923—date.
Adelbert Diefendorf, S. E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering 1923—date.
William W. Bessell, 1st. Lieut. C. of E., U. S. Army, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1924—date.
Roland E. Hutchins, C. E., Assistant Professor and Associate Professor in Civil Engineering 1924—date.
Berton Howlett, S. M., Ph. D., Professor of Physics 1925—date.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

Edward G. Waters, B. S., Fellowship Instructor in Physical Laboratories, 1888.
R. R. C. Simon, Instructor in German, 1894-95.
Joseph D. Harper, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1895-96.
Charles Wilbur, Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1895-96.
Arnold Tschudy, B. A., Instructor in German, 1895-96.
William E. Burk, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1896-97.
Orange E. McMeans, B. S., Instructor in Drawing, 1896-99.
Albert A. Faurot, A. M., Instructor in German, 1896—1901.
John W. Shepherd, A. M., Instructor in Chemistry, 1897-98.
Arthur Winslow, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1898-99.
George W. Mitchell, Instructor in Drawing, 1899—1900.
William H. Insley, B. S., Assistant in Architecture, 1900-01.
William M. Blanchard, Ph. D., Instructor in Chemistry, 1900-01.
Emery E. Harris, Instructor in Drawing, 1900-01.

T. H. Rose Poly

Robert E. Earhart, Ph. D., Instructor in Physics, 1901-03.
Austin M. Patterson, Ph. D., Instructor in Chemistry, 1901-03.
Harry A. Schwartz, B. S., Instructor in Drawing, 1901-02.
Edmund J. Hirschler, A. B., Instructor in German, 1901-03.
Arthur J. Paige, B. S., Instructor in Drawing, 1903-08.
John M. Nelson, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1903-05.
Frank W. Bennett, A. B., Instructor in German, 1904-09.
Chester L. Post, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1904-06.
Alfred W. Homberger, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1905-07.
Roger De L. French, B. S., Assistant in Civil Engineering, 1906.
Luther Knight, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1907-08.
William R. Plew, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Engeering, 1907—1910.
Rufus A. Barnes, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1908.
Frank W. Pote, B. S., Instructor in Laboratories, 1908.
Claude H. Carey, B. A. Instructor in Chemistry 1909.
Philip Heimlich, B. S., Instructor in Drawing 1909—1912.
J. Newell Stephenson, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry 1910—1913.
Clyde W. White, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Physical Laboratory 1910—1912.
J. Reuben Sage, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics and Physical Laboratory 1912—1915
Russell E. Lawrence, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Physical Laboratory 1915.
Warren R. Spencer, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1916—1919.
Dom. P. Savant, M. S., Instructor in Electrical Engineering Laboratory 1915.
Bert L. Combs, B. A., Assistant in Physics 1916.
Walter O. Hensgen, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1917.
Errol L. Fox, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry 1919—1923.
Arthur W. Brown, B. A., Instructor in English and Economics 1920.
Harold C. Exline, B. S., Instructor i Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1920.
Frank M. Stone, B. S., Instructor in Physics and Electrical Eng. 1920—1925.
Albert J. Bedard, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Eng. 1921—1923.
Clarence W. McIntyre, B. A., Instructor in English and French 1921—1923.
A. W. Rauth, B. S., Instructor in Physics and Electrical Eng. 1925.

SUPERINTENDENTS IN SHOPS.

Edward S. Cobb, 1882—1888.
Charles Sumner Brown, 1888—1896.
J. F. W. Harris, 1896—1899.
Alvah W. Clement, 1899—1907.
Elmer H. Willmarth, 1907—1913.
William G. Ranels, 1913—1917.
Carl Wischmeyer, 1918—1920.
George W. Greenleaf 1920—date.

INSTRUCTORS IN MACHINE SHOPS.

William M. Towle, 1886—1887.
Garrett W. Logan, 1889—1922.
John L. O'Neil, 1922—1924.
Frank W. Mooney, 1925—date.

INSTRUCTORS IN WOOD SHOPS.

James H. Sherman, 1883—1890.
William P. Smith, 1891—1896.
Edward T. Wires, 1897—1911.
Ernest A. Rolinson, 1911—1913.
Walter S. Spratt, 1913—1916.
Melvin Day, 1916—1923.
Oscar L. Richmond, 1923—date.

NEW ENGINEERING CLASSES AT ROSE

War Time Defense Courses to Be Offered Two Evenings Each Week.

T. H. Star - 12-28-194

A new series of engineering defense courses will be offered by Rose Polytechnic Institute beginning on Jan. 12. These courses are sponsored by the United States Office of Education, and are tuition free, the only cost to the student being for the necessary text book, and in the case of drawing courses, a set of instruments.

With our country now actually at war, and with the construction in the near future of a powder plant in this vicinity, these courses take on greater importance than ever before. Successful prosecution of the war is so definitely dependent on industrial production that men and women who are not in the military service can best serve our country in the present emergency by contributing to ever increasing production of war materials. Specially trained workers are needed in our factories and munitions plants, and the courses such as are offered by Rose Polytechnic Institute are designed to give this specialized training. Several of the courses are intended particularly to train personnel for the new munitions plant soon to be constructed near Clinton.

A complete list of courses to be offered is not yet available, but a partial list is given herewith. Other courses will probably be offered, all subject to the approval of the U. S. Office of Education. Classes will also be organized in such centers as Clinton, Brazil, Sullivan and Linton, if there is evidence of sufficient interest, and local facilities are available.

College Engineering Subjects.

Most of the classes will meet two nights per week for 16 weeks. In addition to actual time spent in class and laboratory, some preparation and home work is required. All courses offered at Rose are of college grade in engineering subjects. No vocational courses are offered. Application blanks and pamphlets describing the courses will be available within a few days, and can be obtained at downtown stores in Terre Haute, or at the institute.

A preliminary organization meeting will be held at Rose Polytechnic Institute on Monday evening, Jan. 5, at 7 o'clock. Registration blanks should be presented at this meeting, meeting nights will be announced and classes will be organized. All proposed courses are subject to the approval of the U. S. Office of Education, and also subject to the number of enrollees coming up to a prescribed minimum. It is therefore important that all persons interested, both men and women, attend this meeting. Later newspaper announcements will give more detail information.

Courses, as now proposed, include the following: Engineering drawing and design, radio engineering, analytical chemistry, chemical production, power plant engineering, elementary electrical engineering, alternating current engineering, engineering fundamentals, elementary mechanics, field inspection of construction works, materials inspection and testing, internal combustion engines, physical metallurgy, elementary surveying, industrial safety, engineering mathematics.

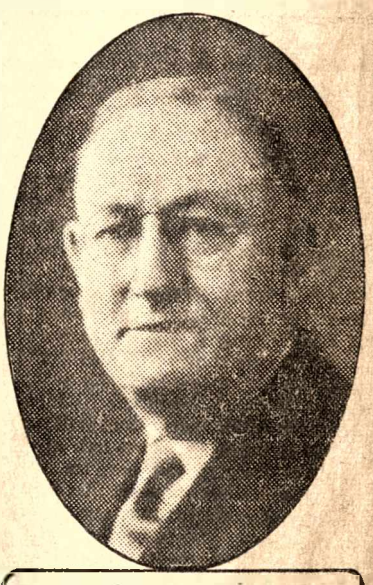
Distinguished Educators Who Served Well As Faculty Members of the Rose Polytechnic Institute Here



James A. Wickersham



Albert A. Faurot



Dr. John White



Malverd A. Howe



R. L. McCormick

ANNUAL BULLETIN OF ROSE INSTITUTE

Some Interesting Data Gleaned About Rose Polytechnic and Men Who Built Institution.

(NOTE—This article on Rose Polytechnic Institute, including references to five retired members of the faculty, was in preparation during the past few days. Singularly, word was received Saturday of the death at Northfield, Vt., of Prof. Malverd A. Howe, who retired as professor of civil engineering at Rose in 1916.)

Facts of widespread interest concerning Rose Polytechnic Institute are included in the Bulletin of the Institute which was placed in the mails during the past week, the issue being the fifty-ninth annual catalog of the school. For more than a half-century the highest of scholastic standards have been maintained by Rose, and during that period its graduates have won unusual success in engineering, transportation and industrial activities throughout the United States and in many foreign lands.

Bearing out the records of the distinguished graduates of the institute is the Alumni Register, which occupies a large part of the Bulletin's 191 pages. Also included is the roster of the board of managers and the faculty, information regarding the foundation and endowment of the institute and the present buildings and grounds, as well as detailed accounts of the various courses of study in the chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering departments. A section also is devoted to student activities and associations.

The Bulletin further serves to carry the announcements and calendar of school activities for 1941 and 1942. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a drawing of the entrance doorway to the main building.

Board of Governors.

The twelve members of the board of managers, listed at the beginning of the Bulletin, are headed by Paul N. Bogart, president; Samuel D. Royse, vice president; Benjamin H. Pine, secretary, and Robert F. Nitsche, treasurer, the other members including Wilbur O. Jenkins, Chapman J. Root, Alonzo J. Hammond, Donald B. Prentice, president of the institute; Arthur G. Butler, Dr. John White, John T. Royse and Crawford F. Failey. All are of Terre Haute, with the exceptions of Mr. Jenkins, of Indianapolis; Mr. Hammond, of Chicago, and Mr. Butler of Pittsburgh. Alumni members of the board of managers are Harry A. Schwartz, of Cleveland, whose term expires September, 1941, and Chesleigh Gray, of Indianapolis, whose term expires September, 1942.

The officers of administration of Rose Polytechnic are Dr. Donald B. Prentice, president; Prof. Carl Wischmeyer, vice president; Prof. Berton A. Howlett, secretary of the faculty; Benjamin H. Pine, bursar; Miss Mary Gilbert registrar; John M. Phelps, admissions counselor; John L. Bloxsome, librarian; Philip C. Brown, director of athletics; George W. Greenleaf, superintendent of buildings and grounds; Miss Helen E. Mahley, secretary to the president, and Miss Sue E. Krog, assistant librarian.

Faculty Roster.

The roster of the faculty is headed by Dr. Prentice, president of the Institute and professor of engineering economics, and includes the following: Carl Wischmeyer, vice president of the Institute, and Josephus Collett, professor of mechanical engineering; Clarence C. Knipmeyer, professor of electrical engineering; Clarence P. Sousley, professor of mathematics; Berton A. Howlett, professor of physics; Orion L. Stock, professor of drawing and descriptive geometry; Ralph K. Strong, professor of chemical engineering and chemistry; Edward A. MacLean, professor of civil engineering; Major Frederic A. Henney, professor of military science and tactics; Roland E. Hutchins, associate professor of civil engineering; George W. Greenleaf, assistant professor of shop practice; Philip C. Brown, director of athletics; John L. Bloxsome, assistant professor of English and history; Herman A. Moench, assistant professor of electrical engineering; Weldon N. Baker, assistant professor of chemical engineering; Odon S. Knight, assistant professor of chemical engineering, and Lieut. Paul D. Bennett, assistant prifessor of military science and tactics.

Also listed in the faculty roster are the following who hold instructorships in the subjects listed: Frank W. Mooney, shop practice; Harry C. Gray, machine design; Charles E. Piety, business law; Fred Genschmer, modern languages; F. LeRoy Brown, English; Theodore P. Palmer, mathematics; Howard L. White, civil engineering; Orien W. Simmons, chemical engineering; George E. Hansche, physics; Irvin P. Hooper, mechanical engineering, and Marvin E. Hansell, shop practice. Sergt. William O. Burgess is assistant in military science and tactics.

Retired Members.

Listed with the faculty are five retired members of the body, Prof. Malverd A. Howe, of Northfield, Vt.; Prof. James A. Wickersham, Prof. Albert A. Faurot and Dr. John White, all of Terre Haute, and Prof. Robert L. McCormick of R. R. 5, Brazil, Ind.,

In a brief history of the institute, the facts of its founding and endowment are contained. Rose Polytechnic Institute was incorporated in 1874, and after the assembling of a faculty and the construction of suitable buildings, instruction was begun in 1883. The founder, Chauncey Rose, was a pioneer in the Wabash Valley, including among his other interests, the building of the early railroads of the Middle West. As a result of his industrial and transportation interests he foresaw the need and understood the advantages of technical training.

Chauncey Rose's generous gift of more than a half million dollars provided for buildings and endowment of the school for a number of years, but gifts and bequests from friends of the Institute have increased the original fund from time to time. Included in these later gifts are a bequest from Josephus Collett, former president of the board of managers, of $75,000 to endow a chair of dynamic engineering; from Susan K. Francis a legacy of about $400,000, known as the Sarah A. Heminway Memorial Fund; from William S. Rea, for many years a member of the board, a specific bequest of $100,000 and residuary interest in his estate, amounting to $270,000; from James McGregor, a residuary interest in his estate of about $160,000; from Anton and Herman Hulman, a gift of 123 acres of land on wihch the Institute is now located;; from Demas Deming, for many years treasurer of the board, a gift of more than $100,000 to the permanent endowment funds and a bequest of $100,000 for a memorial building.

Other gifts to the Institute include those from William C. Ball, president of the board from 1900 to 1922; Spencer F. Ball and Mrs. J. J. Moorehead, bequests and gifts of approximately $90,000, from the alumni a gift of more than $172,000 to the building fund, and $44,000 to the permanent endowment fund; from the citizens of Terre Haute a gift of more than $176,000 to the building fund and $170,000 to the permanent endowment fund, and from the General Education board, a gift of $100,000 to the premanent endowment fund.

Record of Distinction.

The five retired members of the Rose Polytechnic faculty have given more than 175 years of combined service to the school, and all are known well to hundreds of Rose men throughout the country, all of them having been identified with the earlier years of the institute and appearing in the class rooms for many years.

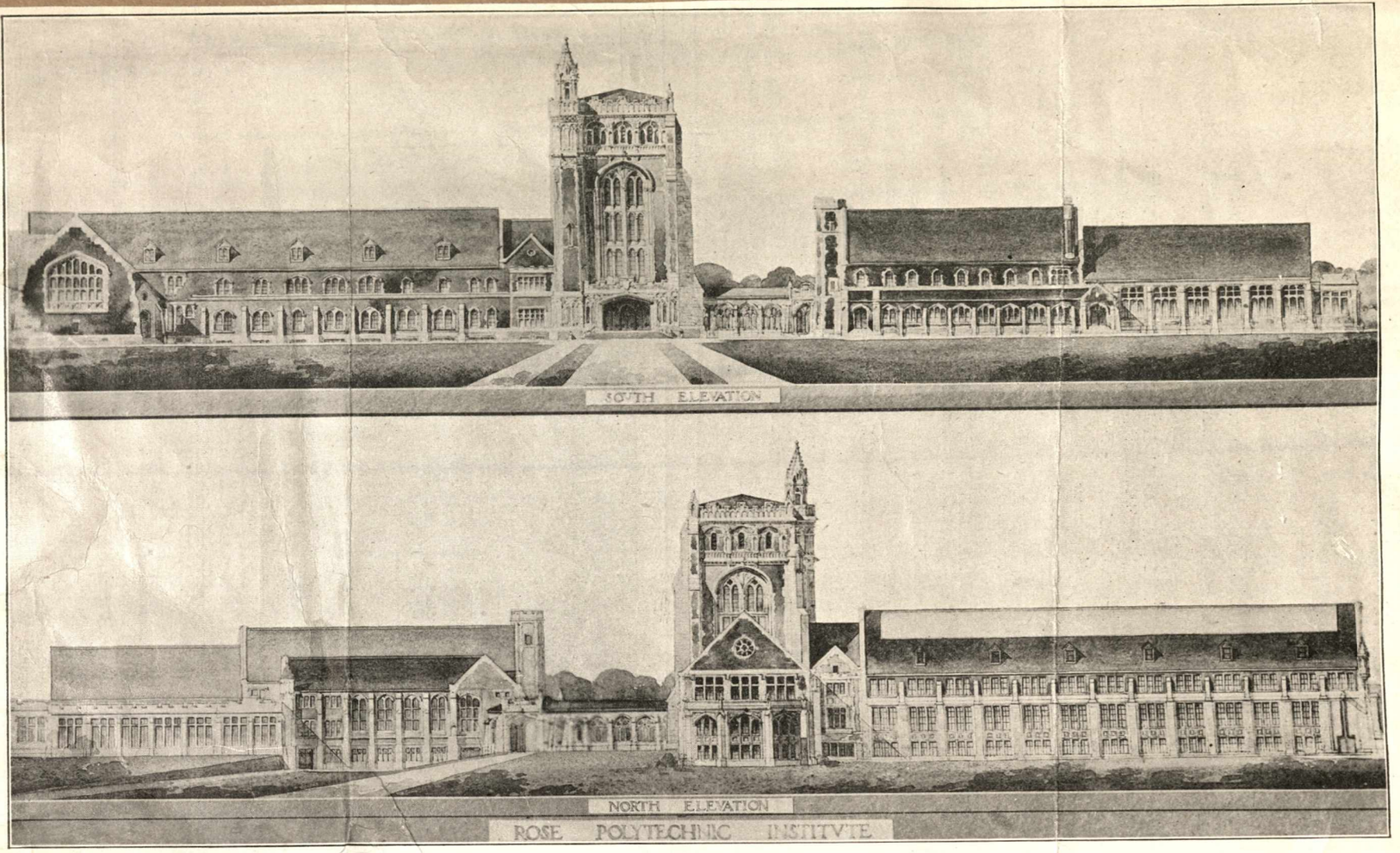
Prof. James A. Wickersham, who lives at 2205 North Tenth street in Terre Haute, came to Rose as a member of the original faculty in 1883, retiring as professor of languages in 1920. Born at Wilmington, O., in 1851, Prof. Wickersham recently celebrated his 90th birthday. He graduated from Kansas University in 1876, where he was instructor in Greek for two years, after which he studied in Europe, and became principal of the Franklin Falls, N. H., High School. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, and is the author of a novel, "Enoch Willoughby," and a volume of poems.

Prof. Malverd A. Howe retired as professor of civil engineering in 1916, having entered the faculty in 1887. He was born at Northfield, Vt., in 1863, and since his retirement has lived in his native town. Graduating from Norwich University in 1882, he then attended Dartmouth and graduated in 1886 with the degree of C. E. Serving as an instructor in civil engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1886--87, he came to Rose in '87. Prof. Howe held membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society for Testing Materials. News of his death was received by his son in Terre Haute Saturday.

Dr. John White came to the faculty of the Institute in 1903 after having taught at Cornell University and the University of Nebraska and studied in European laboratories. Dr. White retired as professor of chemistry and chemical engineering in 1937. He was born at Poolesville, Md., in 1866, graduating from John Hopkins University in 1888 receiving his doctor's degree there in 1891 He held membership in the American Chemical Society, the American Association of University Professors, the Indiana Academy of Science, the American Association of Engineering, Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Chi Sigma and Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society, as well as being a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. White makes his residence in Terre Haute at 2235 North Tenth street.

Prof. Albert A. Faurot retired as professor of modern languages in 1935. He was born near Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1868, graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1891. After taking graduate courses in Europe he came to Rose Polytechnic as an instructor in languages and librarian in 1896, leaving in 1901 to teach in other schools. He returned to Rose in 1909 and was a member of the faculty until his retirement. Prof. Faurot is a life member of the Modern Language Association of America and held membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences and the American Association of University Professors. He makes his home at 649 Poplar street in Terre Haute.

Prof. Robert L. McCormick was born near Charlestown, Ind., in 1867 and after attending Indiana University as a special student, graduated from Rose Polytechnic in the class of 1891, receiving the degree of C. E. in 1907. He entered the Rose faculty in 1891 and retired in 1937 as professor of civil engineering. Prof. McCormick held membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Association of University Professors, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Indiana Engineering Society, Tau Beta Pi and as a life member of the American Association of Professional Engineers. He was a member of the first state board for the registration of engineers, and now lives on R. R. 5, Brazil, Ind.



The New Home of the Rose Polytechnic Institute which will be constructed in the near future.

THE real foundation of the institution known as the Rose Polytechnic Institute was laid in a meeting in the Library of Terre Haute's most generous foresighted citizen, Mr. Chauncey Rose. As a result of that meeting, articles of incorporation were drawn up on September 10, 1874, for the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science and the cornerstone was laid on September 11th of the following year, at which time the name of the institution was changed to the one it now bears. The school was opened to the students in March 7, 1883. Mr. Rose gave the grounds and two of the present buildings, together with sums for their maintainance and an endowment fund for the support of the school.

Since that time other gifts have been made to the school by prominent citizens. In April, 1917, a week's campaign was inaugurated by the citizens of Terre Haute for a fund to build a new and more suitable home for the Institute in the suburbs of the city. This drive netted the institution $209,476. A tract of land, including 125 acres laying east of the city, was donated by Messrs. Anton and Herman Hulman for the location of the new buildings and the immediate future of the institution seemed rosy, indeed. But due to the war, building was postponed and the Institute is still waiting to begin work on its new home.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute is a school for the higher education of young men, especially for the professions of Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Architectural and Chemical Engineering. With this in mind a course has been prepared which is unexcelled in any technical school of the country. The high standards maintained by the school and the fine quality of young men permitted to enter have given the school a position sought after but seldom gained by schools of much larger financial backing. It has been said that a school is known by the men it has turned out. On this basis Rose Poly, as it is familiarly known, has no reason to be ashamed, for its graduates are all over the world, holding positions in the engineering world of both great trust and profit.

The valuation of the present plant, plus other assets of the Institute, amount to over $1,800,000. Each year over $45,000 are paid out for teachers' salaries and $53,700 for all salaries, with an additional outlay of $47,000 for up-

Seventy per cent. of the student body of the Institute live in Vigo county. It costs about $286 to keep one of these Terre Haute boys one year in Rose Poly. The boy's tuition for that one year is $75. At that rate any business man can see at a glance that the school is doing a great deal more financially for these Terre Haute boys than the boys are asked to do for "Rose."

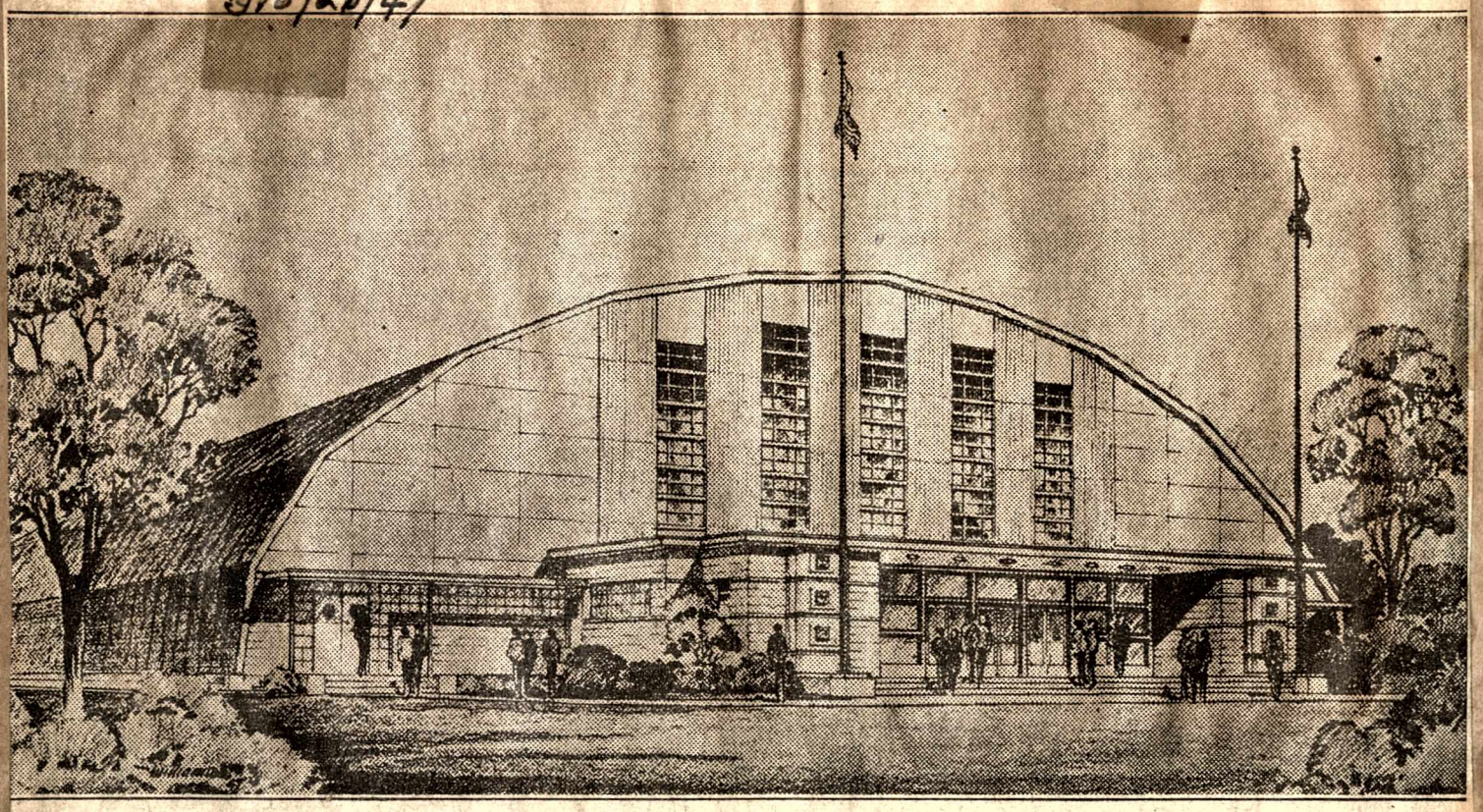
In spite of Mr. Rose's generosity and the generosity of other benevolent citizens of the city, the school is going to be constantly in need of more money if these Terre Haute boys are to be given a one hundred per cent. professional education, such as this institution has always given them, and it is going to be necessary for the business men of Terre Haute to keep this clearly in mind when they think of the wonderful things the Rose Polytechnic Institute is



REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS at Rose Poly. Front, left to right: Fred Ray, Dan Metzger and Jack Ellis. Back, left to right: George Boaz, K. R. Arney, Carl Monzel and Bernard Erickson.

New Field House Which Will Be Erected On Campus At Rose Polytechnic

J/D/26/47



ARCHITECTS' DRAWING OF NEW BUILDING WHICH WILL BE ADDED AT SCIENCE SCHOOL.

Plans and drawings of the new field house for Rose Polytechnic were placed on display yesterday. The proposed field house is approximately 285 feet long by 150 feet wide. The main arena floor is approximately 200 by 150 feet. The arena itself will have a permanent basketball floor with permanent bleachers. The remainder of the arena will be clay floor for athletic events. The arena will have a running track for dashes and for distance runs, and will have surfaces to serve as handball courts.

At the entrance end to the arena there will be a large room serving as Memorial hall with trophy cabinets, men's and women's retiring rooms, auxiliary rooms for supplies, ticket booths, etc. At the other end of the arena will be the locker and shower rooms, drying rooms, physical director's office and examination room, apparatus, storage and supply rooms and space for ventilating equipment.

The exterior of the building will be trimmed in Indiana limestone and have ventilating sash at both ends.

The field house will be heated from the main heating plant of the school and the arena roof will be treated with insulating material to conserve heat.

At the center of the arena span, the clear height will be approximately 40 feet under the bottom of the trusses.

Proposals will be received from contractors Oct. 30, 1947. The architects are Miller, Yeager & Vrydagh, associated will McQuinn and Shook of Indianapolis.

Progress Being Made On Field House At the Rose Polytechnic.

J7/19/48

Work on the new $500,000 field house at Rose Polytechnic Institute was speeded today with completion date set prior to the college's home-coming in September. Ceremonies Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock will mark laying of the cornerstone.

Being erected on an east-west line, between the present athletic field along the Pennsylvania Railroad and the administration building, the structure measures 283 by 151 feet over all.

The field house proper has a clear span of 148 feet and will house a permanent basketball floor and bleachers, handball court, indoor baseball diamond and four-lane field track one-twelfth of a mile in circumference.

One of the associte architects, Warren Miller, today listed some of the features of the field house. Aside from the athletic facilities, he said, there will be a beautiful memorial hall in honor of alumni who gave their lives in World War I and II.

Central feature of the hall will be a large bronze memorial tablet. Walls will be of wood paneling and the flooring will be terrazzo. It will be at the west end of the building, where also will be ticket offices.

At the east end will be locker rooms, showers, physical director's rooms, the physical examination center and large storage rooms for equipment.

Center floor area other than the basketball court will be of clay for track and field events. Showers and dressing rooms will have ceramic tile lining.

NAMED ACTING PRES. AT ROSE

J6/27/48

Prof. Wischmeyer Will Serve Pending Selection of Prentice Successor.

Prof. Carl Wischmeyer, vice president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, has been named acting president of the college succeeding President Donald B. Prentice, according to announcement made by college officials.

Dr. Prentice's retirement, which he announced several months ago, became effective at the close of the spring term at Rose Saturday.

Retiring during his seventeenth year as president of the college, Dr. Prentice headed Rose during the difficult years of the depression and war.

In accordance with plans announced earlier this year, Dr. and Mrs. Prentice will leave Monday to make their home near New Haven, Conn.

Is Department Head.

Prof. Wischmeyer, who in addition to being vice president is head of the mechanical engineering department, will serve until a new president has been elected by the board of managers.

Following the close of the spring term Saturday there will be a one-month vacation for students and faculty members. Five students completed their work for the bachelor of science degree.

Engineers Dedicate Building With Game Friday Against Centre.

J 12/16/48

Rose Polytechnic Institute will open its new field house to the public Friday evening for the 8 o'clock basketball game with Centre College of Danville, Ky.

The huge structure needs finishing touches before it will be completed, but it has already been used for evening football practice.

Officials of the school said that the first game will be held sans showers or other plumbing, but there will be heat. However, work on blower fans is not finished.

Players will dress in the locker room of another building. Also, the main entrance will not be in use.

It is expected that showers of the field house will be ready for use shortly after the first of the year.

The building was converted from an air force B-29 hangar, a bay being added on each end, making the overall length 285 feet.

One bay is the main entrance, which was dedicated as a memorial to alumni of the school who gave their lives in World Wars I and II.

Inside the 200 by 150-foot main arena is enough room for three football squads to run signals, a baseball field, two tennis courts, the permanent basketball floor, volley ball, handball and the one-twelfth of a mile clay track circle.

Permanent and portable bleachers provide seating for 1,500.

There is a 39-foot clearance under the lowest beams.

General contractor is the R. E. Schenck Company of Indianapolis. Nehf Hardware Company did the electrical work, and plumbing, heating and sewage work is being done by Freitag-Weinhardt, Inc.

Sunday, December 4, 1960.

Early Days of Rose Poly Recalled By Newspaper Ad

By GLADYS SELTZER

A copy of the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph published on July 18, 1885, and containing an advertisement for Rose Polytechnic Institute is now on file in the library at the college.

The newspaper was discovered at the college this summer. Although the newsprint had become extremely brittle and the paper folded several times, the pages have been pressed and flattened and covered with clear plastic to insure their preservation.

The advertisement for Rose is listed in the classified section under the heading marked "Educational" and reads simply "Rose Polytechnic Institute—A School of Engineering. Entrance examinations, June 23rd and September 15th. Address Charles R. Peddle, secretary, Terre Haute, Ind.

Mr. Peddle was the grandfather of Miss Juliet Peddle, Terre Haute architect and editor of the Vigo County Historical Society publication, "Leaves of Thyme."

Her father, the late Prof. John B. Peddle, was an alumnus of the class of 1888 and a member of the Rose faculty for 39 years. Miss Peddle's aunt, Mrs. Sarah Peddle Burton, daughter of Charles W. Peddle, was registrar at Rose for a number of years, having joined the staff early in the history of the college.

Mrs. Burton's youngest sister, Elizabeth Peddle married William L. Ames, who became a member of the college faculty. One grandson, Charles R. Peddle, graduated from Rose in 1905 and another grandson, William, in 1908.

Became Active at Rose.

According to the college records published in 1909 in a Memorial Volume, Charles R. Peddle was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 5, 1820, and died at his home in Terre Haute, April 19, 1893. He became active in his mature life in the organization, equipment and opening of Rose and after his death his family continued this close association with the college.

Miss Peddle said she has letters which Mr. Peddle wrote to his wife at the time he went east to investigate the technical schools there when he became associated with Chauncey Rose in making the plans for the establishment of the college.

As a young man, Mr. Peddle became an apprentice in the machine shop of Norris & Son in Philadelphia, the record relates, since there were no such schools as Rose available to him at that time, and in 1849 accepted a position on Indiana's first railroad running from Madison to Indianapolis.

Met Chauncey Rose.

He met Chauncey Rose, founder of the college, in 1851, and was assigned the task of bringing from Boston to Indiana four locomotives to be used in the construction and operation of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, then being built.

Two of the locomotives were brought to Terre Haute by canal from Toledo; the other two by canal to Cincinnati, then by river to Madison, and thence by rail to Indianapolis.

During the many years of their business connection, the volume continues, Mr. Peddle and Mr. Rose came to a mutual recognition of the necessity for men mentally and physically trained for the mechanic arts. Out of these experiences grew the conferences that led to the plans for a school of industrial science. Naturally, Mr. Peddle became a member of the first board and had an important part in formulating and in afterward carrying out the plans . . . In Sept., 1884, he succeeded Mr. Early (Samuel S. Early) as secretary of the board of managers and served in this capacity until his death. As a member of the shop committee he gave liberally of his time to visiting it and aiding its administration.

News in the Chronicle Telegraph, although written with more flourish and fine phrases than is today's journalese, reports the proportionate number of accidents, deaths, crimes, social events, foreign dispatches and national news to be found in today's press.

A dispatch from Evansville announced that the "great bridge at Henderson, Ky., has been completed and today the first through passenger and freight trains were put on between Chicago and Nashville."

In London, the Cabinet council was considering the Russo-Afghan boundary question, while a dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., describes the disposition of U. S. cavalry forces in that area ready to repel any attack by the Cheyenne Indians.

Hotels in Atlantic City, N. J., advertised widely and offered accomodations from $8 to $12 a week, and $2 a day. Or one might travel to Europe on a first class ticket costing from $80 to $101, with wine.

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Emeline Fairban

Rose Polytech

Dr. C. P. Sousleys To Observe 50th Anniversary

9-65

Fiftieth wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Sousley, 92 Potomac Ave., Edgewood Grove, will be celebrated Saturday with a family dinner in St. Louis, Mo.

After a week's vacation in Kirkwood they will be at home to friends on Sept. 9.

Dr. Sousley is a native of Winchester, Ky., and Mrs. Sousley, the former Emily Adams, is from Baltimore, Md. The couple has resided in Terre Haute for the last 45 years, 34 years of which Dr. Sousley spent as head of the mathematics department of Rose Polytechnic Istitute.

Active in Terre Haute affairs Dr. Sousley has been a long standing member of local and state Masonic organizations and the Rotary Club.

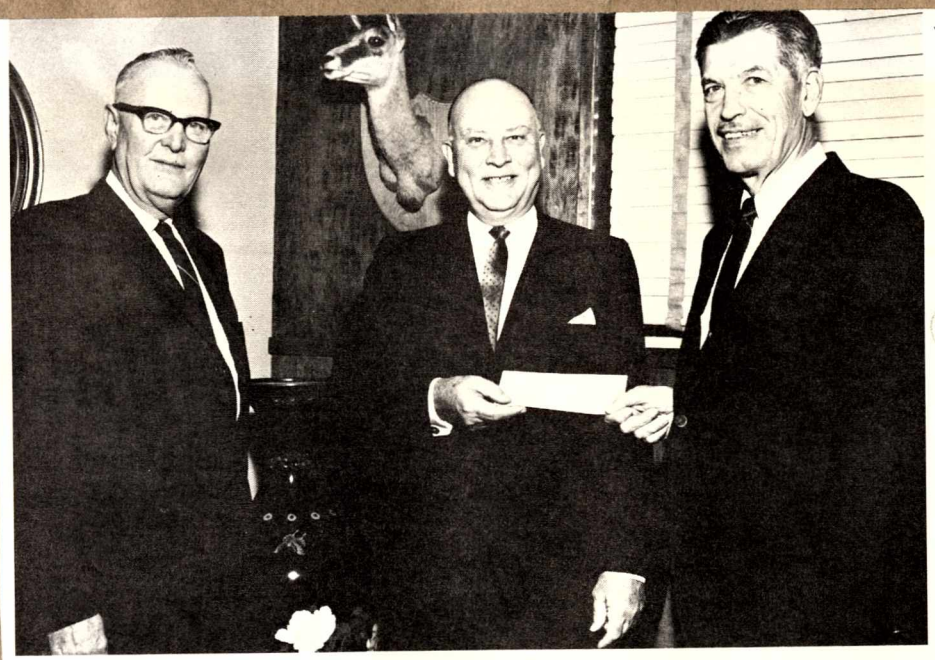
The Sousleys have three daughters, Miss Ellen Sousley Terre Haute; Mrs. Milton T Sikich, Kirkwood, Mo., and Mrs. Frank A. Aten, Waukegan Ill., and seven grandchildren.

T. H. Rose Poly Tech Institute

2/66

Oil News

PAMPHLET F



Typical of the 77 unrestricted gifts presented in 1965 to outstanding private colleges and universities by the Standard Oil (Indiana) Foundation is the $5,000 check being handed to Dr. John A. Logan (right), president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, by H. J. Kaufman. On left is Prof. John Bloxsome.

T. H. Rose Polytechnic

Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library

Ground Broken For Third New Dorm at Rose

T. H. Rose Poly Tech

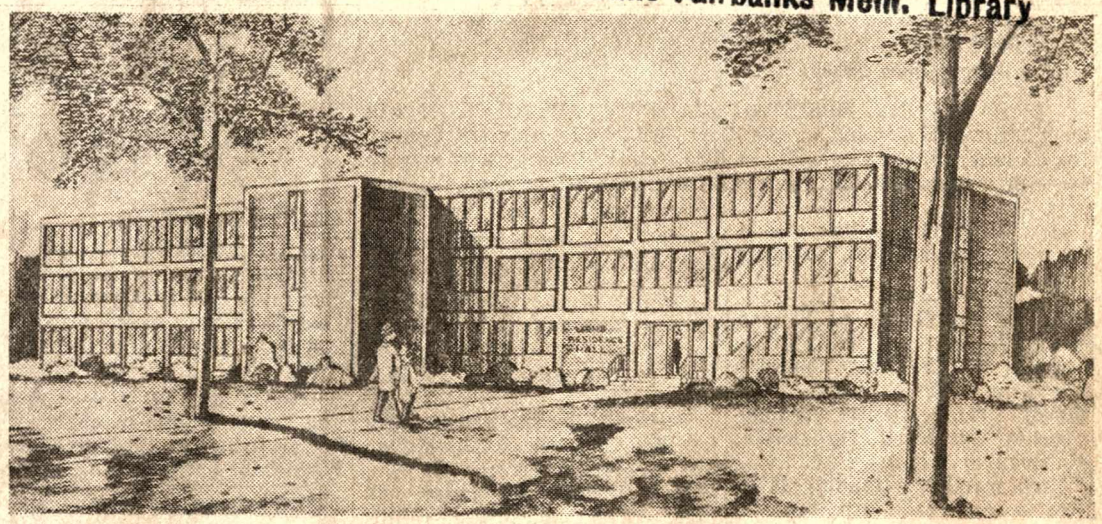
T 1-30-62

Ground was broken yesterday for the third dormitory on the campus of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

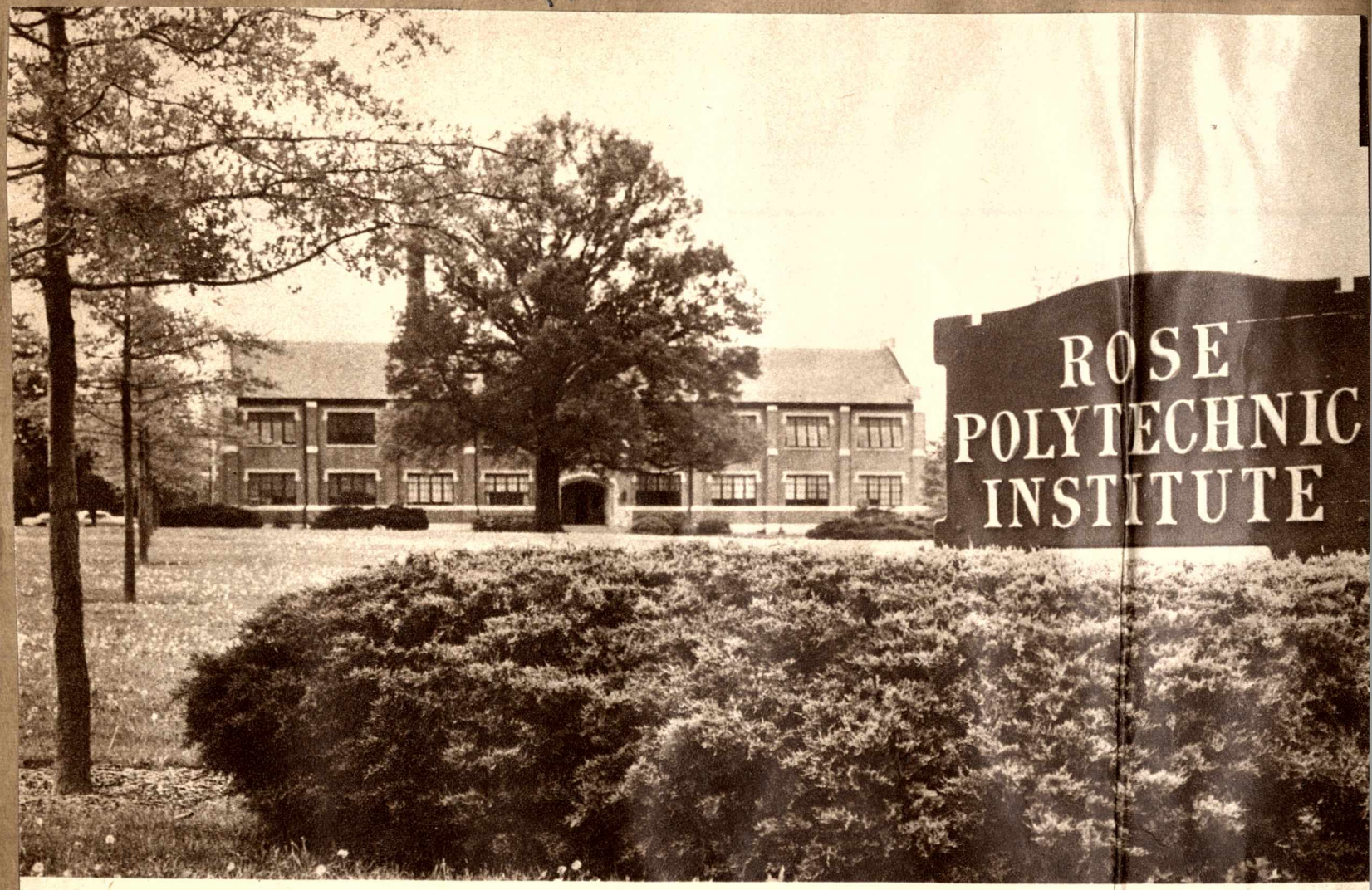
The structure will house 130 students and is expected to be ready for the second semester of the 1962-63 school year.

Financed through a $450,000 loan from the Housing and Home Financing Agency and an estimated $70,000 of the college's own money, the new dormitory will be built on the south side of the lake. With the other two dormitories the new residence will form a "U" around the northeast and south side of the lake.

The local firm of Freitag-Weinhardt Inc. are doing the heating, ventilating and plumbing. Foradori's Trucking and Excavating Company of Terre Haute is doing the excavating. Two Indianapolis firm, F. A. Wilhelm General Construction Co., and Hatfield Electric Company, were awarded respectively the general construction and electrical contracts.



NEW ADDITION AT ROSE POLY—Housing facilities for engineering students at Rose Polytechnic Institute will be considerably expanded when this new dormitory is completed early in 1963. Ground was broken Monday for the new building which will house 130 men. It will be built at a cost of approximately $520,000 and will be similar in design to the two existing dormitories.



The classroom and administration building of Rose Polytechnic Institute viewed from the front entrance.

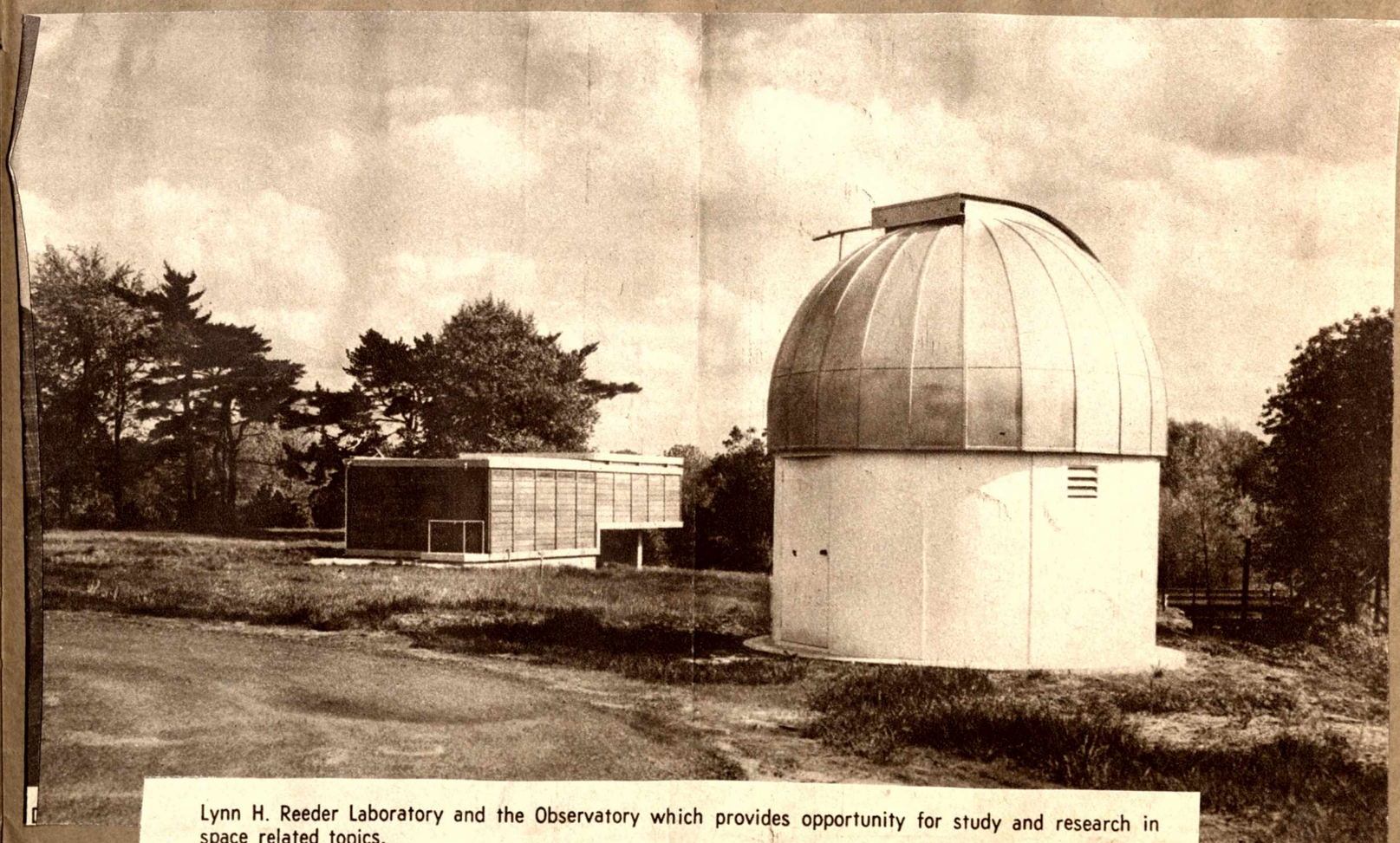


Landscaping in the left foreground of the building housing classrooms and administrative offices is a memorial to the late Dr. Ford L. Wilkinson Jr., president of Rose from 1949 to 1958.

July 1962



Springtime campus—the lakeside and dogwood in bloom form an imposing setting for Deming Hall dormitory in the background.

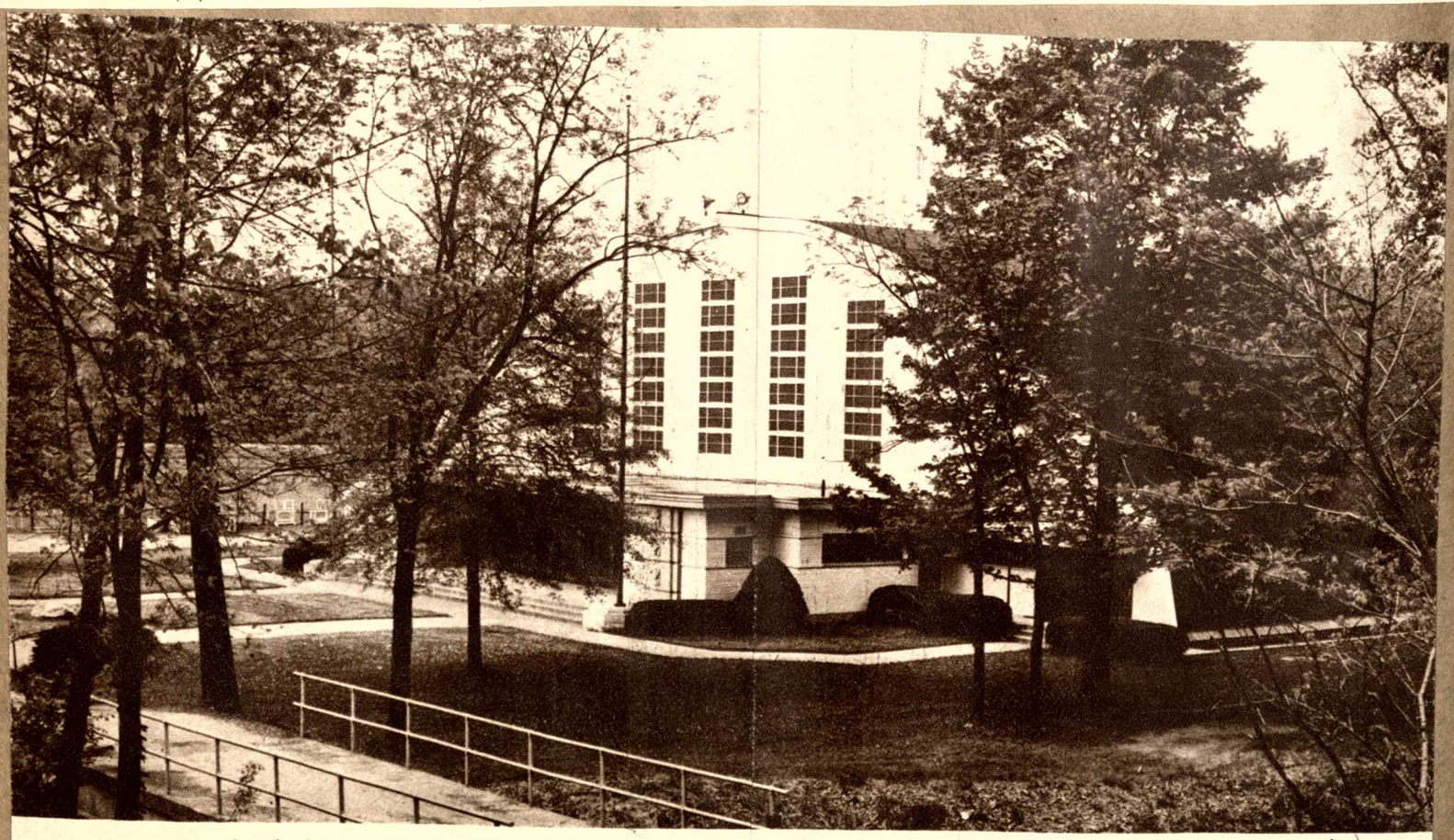


Lynn H. Reeder Laboratory and the Observatory which provides opportunity for study and research in space related topics.



The Student Center, made possible through gifts from alumni and friends of Rose, and the patio, are popular with the student body after an arduous day in the classroom.

July 1962



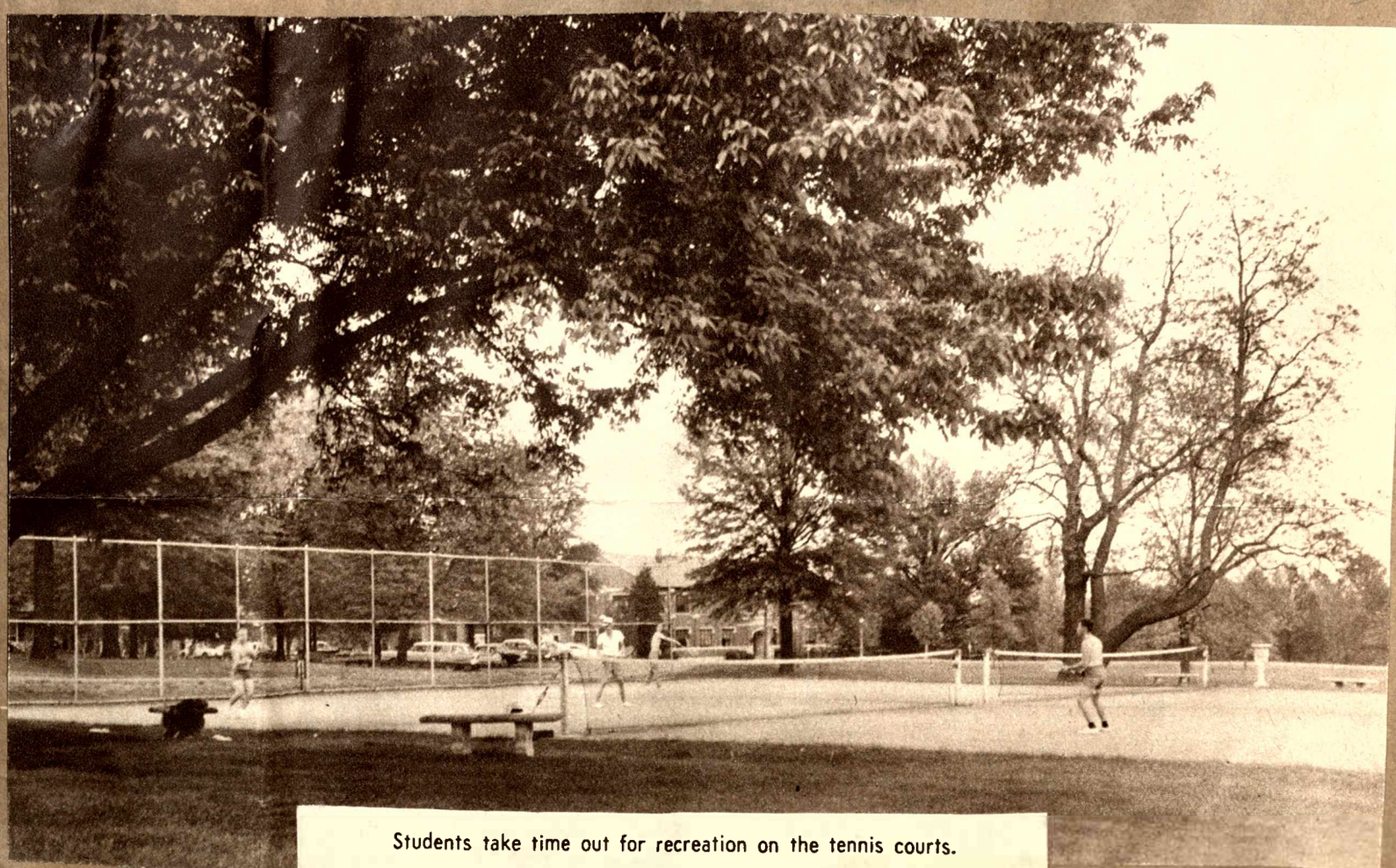
Another memorial, the Wilbur B. Shook Memorial Field House which offers an excellent basketball floor and indoor track areas for varsity and intramural sports; a large open, unfloored area is used for early baseball work, late football practices, play area, and indoor ROTC drill.

July 1962

July 1962 Rose Poly



Baseball is both a varsity and an intramural sport.



Students take time out for recreation on the tennis courts.

Rose Poly July 1962.

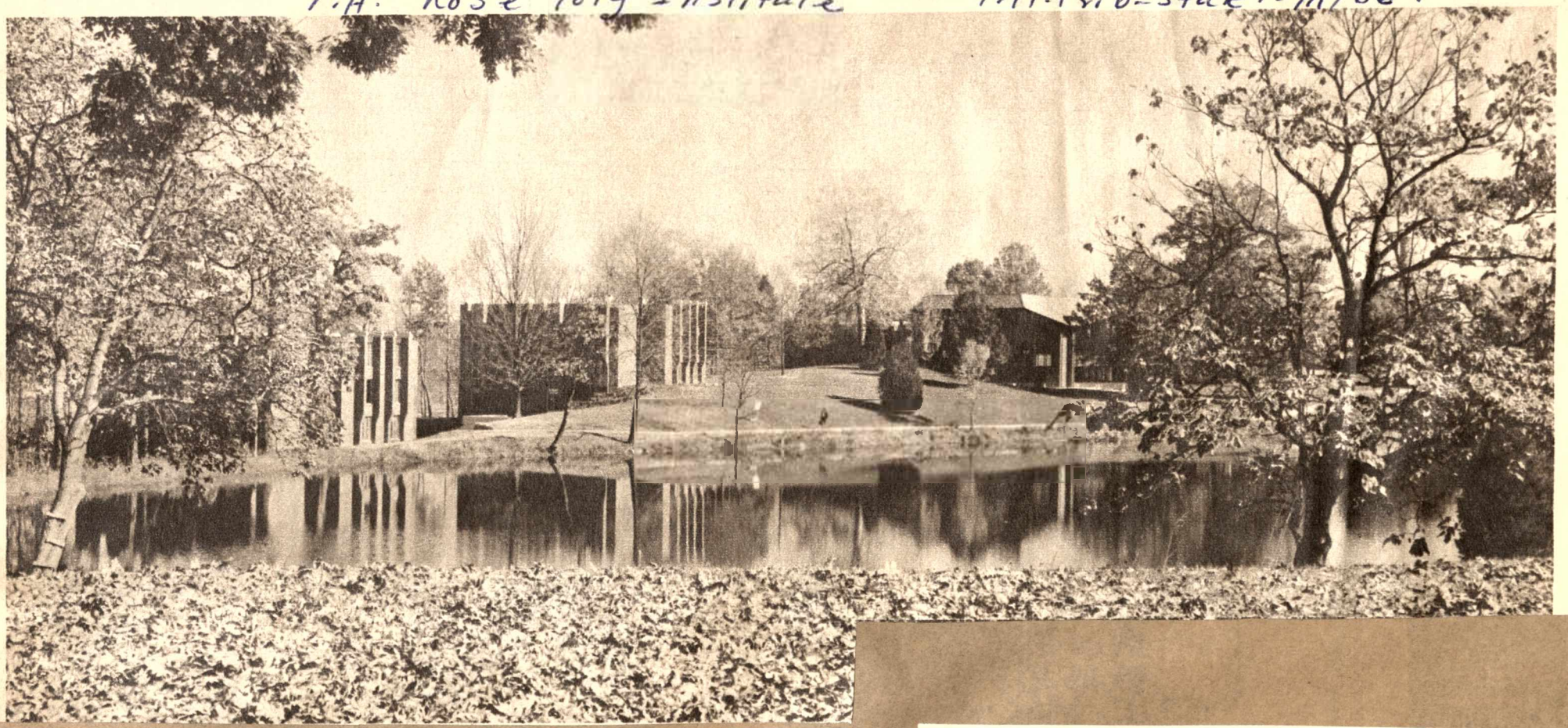


A new dormitory of the college is being constructed on the lakeside and is expected to be ready for occupancy by February.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Rose Campus Blends Contemporary Architecture with Nature's Beauty

T.H. Rose Poly Institute T.H.Trib-Star 12/4/66.



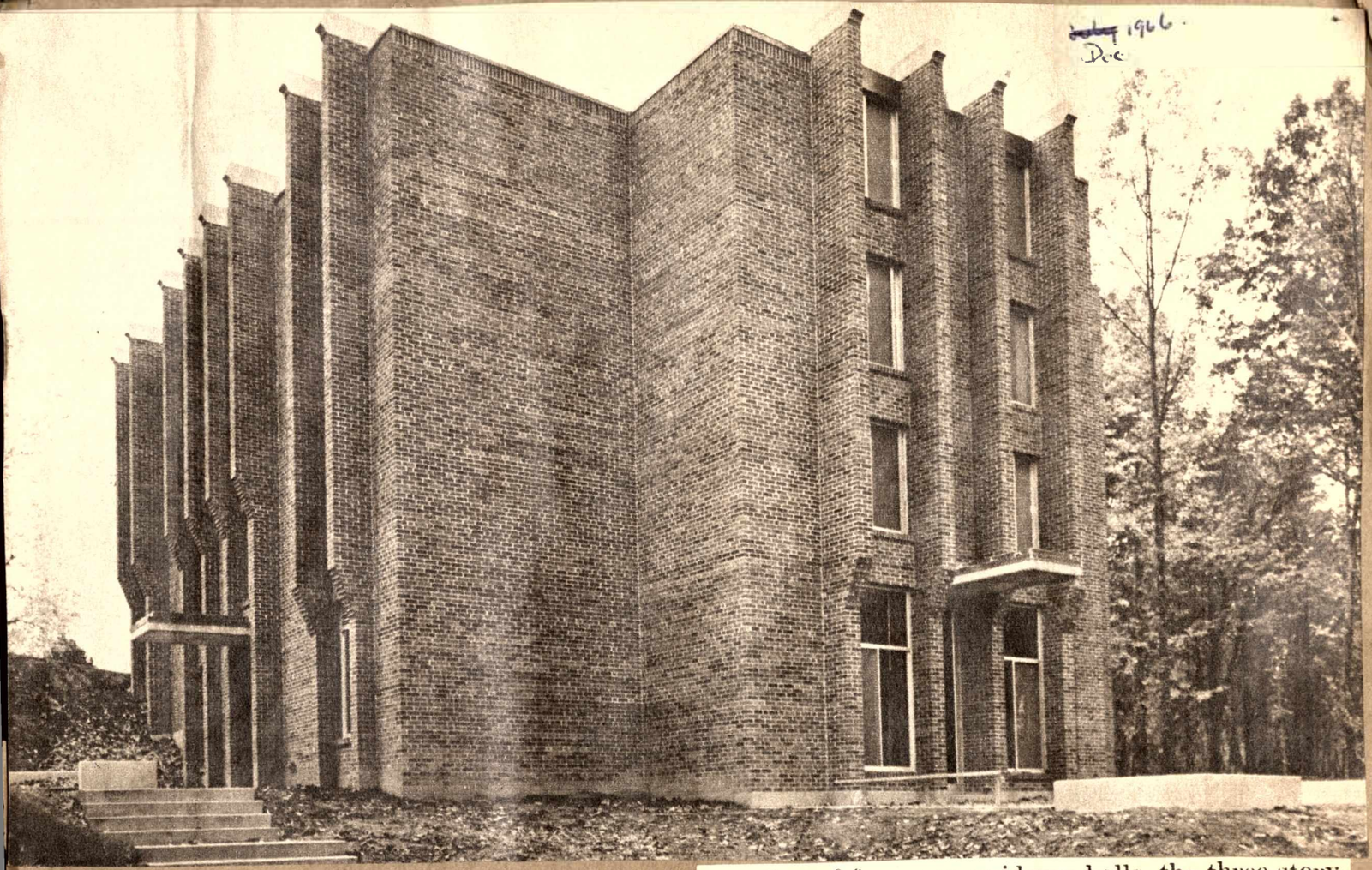
Four new residences and a student union nestle among the trees of Rose Polytechnic Institute's rolling campus—a masterpiece of architectural and landscaping achievement at the engineering college east of Terre Haute.



A closer view of the Hulman Memorial Student Union suggests the communion between the building and the natural setting. Extensive use of glass creates the impression for visitors within of being a part of the outdoor setting. Interior views of the student center can be seen on Page 4 of this edition, as Rose Cadets have a ball, army-style.



~~July~~ 1966
Dec



One of four new residence halls, the three-story building houses a minimum of students in a maximum of per-student space. The halls are divided into apartments and community areas as opposed to dormitory-type construction evident on larger campuses.

1966.



Curving walkways and retention of natural landforms aid the sprawling building to conform and become an acceptable part of the surrounding campus — Note that the second story becomes ground level on the right hand side of this photo, with steps blended gracefully into the natural knoll.